

Chinese Intensify Shelling Of Vietnamese Border Posts

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China intensified its shelling of Vietnamese border positions Sunday in what appeared to be the worst military clash between the two Communist neighbors in nearly two years.

Saturday, Chinese artillery units in Guanxi province opened fire on Vietnamese earthworks in response to what Xinhua news agency charged were "armed provocations" by Vietnamese troops along their common border.

On Sunday, the official news agency reported that artillery manned by Chinese troops in neighboring Yunnan province began firing at Vietnamese positions there.

"According to a report from the forward command post, the shelling destroyed the enemy's surface fortifications," Xinhua said. "The Vietnamese position is in a mess. The bombardment is still going on."

It did not report the exact locations, the scope of the fighting or casualties.

[Vietnam charged Saturday that Chinese troops last week unleashed gunfire and made incursions into Vietnamese territory.

ry," The Associated Press reported from Bangkok.

The Vietnam News Agency charged that between Tuesday and Thursday the Chinese staged five serious incursions or launched mortar and artillery attacks on the Vietnamese border provinces of Lang Son, Hoang Lien Son and Ha Tuyen. The news agency also accused Beijing of conducting a propaganda campaign "stirring up" charging Vietnam with committing armed provocations by the Vietnamese.

China's border units are armed with mortars and light artillery, and the apparent lack of regular army involvement suggested that shelling was limited. But the fighting appeared to be the most serious since May 1981, when tanks as well as artillery were involved in a clash in Yunnan province. Afterward, China claimed to have killed more than 150 Vietnamese soldiers.

While the Chinese press insisted that the current artillery shelling was purely in response to local Vietnamese provocations, some Western diplomats believed that the move was meant to disrupt Vietnam's latest offensive against insurgents in Cambodia and tie down more Vietnamese forces at the border.

The Khmer Rouge guerrillas said they blew up four bridges along Cambodia's Highway 5 between Battambang and Mount



Cardinal Józef Glemp of Poland, at center praying, walked in a religious procession in Warsaw on Sunday. He appealed for action to reconcile "people from opposing camps." Behind him is a replica of Poland's Black Madonna icon that was welcomed to the city.

French Austerity Measures Bring Talk of Possible Unrest

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — France has entered a sensitive and difficult period of deepening economic problems, discussion over how they should be solved and recurring talk of the possibility of social unrest.

A stiff new austerity program, which attempts to reverse the high inflation and external trade deficit of the Socialist government's first expansionist year, has brought favorable comments outside France, but more doubt than confidence at home.

The plan, announced last month, has been accompanied by a rush on both the left and right of what the *Le Monde* called "austerityism" — suggestions that the country is in existential trouble, dangling at the edge of a deindustrialization process like the one experienced in Britain.

Although some computer predictions give the austerity plan chances of succeeding by the end of 1984, monthly figures released Thursday showed that the government was unlikely to meet its goal of limiting inflation for the year to 8 percent, a rate substantially higher than that of France's main industrial partners.

With no signs of success at hand, and with the program's cuts in ex-

pendediture expected to result in both 200,000 new unemployed and a loss in individuals' real income, André Bergeron, a trade union leader known for his moderation and good relations with the Socialist Party, has twice raised the specter of "discontent being expressed in the streets."

Doctors and other employees are at strike at university hospitals throughout the country, and a mine union official, Maurice Haffner, said last week that leftist discipline was "giving way to anger" among his men.

No other national political figures have used Mr. Bergeron's language, but a number of economists have said that the austerity program cannot turn the economy around. They predict more international borrowing at increasingly unfavorable conditions, the possibility of a new devaluation of the franc and still tighter austerity measures in increasingly precarious political circumstances.

These are occurring while the opposition stresses the government's difficulties and some of the

left offers only halfhearted support to economic measures it finds ideologically repugnant.

This places President François Mitterrand in an increasingly delicate situation. Having promised the French a better life, he is now asking them to sacrifice, but without suggesting that the initial expansionary program was wrong or promising that the current course correction will succeed.

In spite of the concern among the French, evaluations by diplomats and foreign economic ana-

lysts tend to be considerably more confident.

In the view of two American economists here, the austerity program has reinforced Mr. Mitterrand's reputation for pragmatism. The country itself, they say, one of great wealth and rich skills, is dealing with economic problems surely complicated by Socialist decisions but ones inherent to most industrial countries.

Analysts dealing with security affairs, however, are worried that

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Polish Police Arrest 26 in Underground

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WARSAW — Police have seized at least 26 supporters of Poland's outlawed Solidarity labor union, along with radio transmitters and printing presses in a crackdown on the underground in Warsaw and eight other cities, state television has reported.

The report Saturday said one of those seized had been plotting protests planned by Solidarity's underground leaders for May 1, the socialist labor holiday.

Meanwhile, Warsaw police armed with submachine guns broke up a crowd of about 1,000 people Sunday at an unofficial ceremony commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising.

They detained at least three persons, including Janusz Onyszkiewicz, a former spokesman for Solidarity.

Mr. Onyszkiewicz was led away by two plainclothes officers after giving a speech at a monument to the 70,000 Jews who were killed or captured in the 1943 ghetto uprising against Nazi occupation forces.

The ceremony was organized by people refusing to take part in an elaborate anniversary sponsored by the Polish government.

Mr. Onyszkiewicz said at the gathering: "This is not a protest against anyone. It is a meeting in memory of those who started a fight against overwhelming odds."

He added: "If the heroes of the ghetto were alive today, I am sure that they would join us in the fight for truth, freedom and human dignity."

Cardinal Józef Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, met Sunday with Lech Wałęsa, former leader of Solidarity, in a strong show of church support for the banned union.

Speaking to 10,000 people at an

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So Far, Political Good Fortune Is With Fanfani

As Socialists' Ratings and Crime Rate Drop, Government Gains in Prospects for Survival

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

ROME — Amintore Fanfani, the diminutive, quicksilver, Tuscan who at 75 took over the Italian government again in December after a 20-year interruption, has been an effective and, some say, lucky prime minister so far.

There has not been a single act of political terrorism since the start of the year, according to official accounts, thanks to the effective antiterrorist action of previous governments.

The police and the paramilitary Carabinieri, who for almost a decade had thrown all available forces into the search for terrorists and the protection of government leaders and foreign embassies, are now free to give their attention to normal police duties. As a result, officials say, the crime rate has been falling.

The political parties are observing a truce of sorts, interrupted by skirmishes.

The Fanfani government is now given a reasonable chance to last until June 1984, when the next regular national election is to be held. When Mr. Fanfani took over Dec. 1, many politicians, including some from his own Christian Democratic Party, gave him about six months.

But the talk of moving the elections forward has died down, mostly because those most likely to pro-

voke a dissolution of parliament, the Socialists, have been losing ground in the opinion polls and have become more cautious.

There will be regional and local elections in June, but they will be a limited test. None of the major cities, which are the real battlegrounds of national politics, are due to vote.

The results would be upsetting for the Fanfani government only if the Socialists were to make unexpectedly large gains. Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, could then be expected to press his long-standing ambition to become prime minister and bring down Mr. Fanfani.

If the Socialists suffer heavy losses, they might begin to obstruct unpopular decisions even while leaving their ministers in the government.

Mr. Fanfani has been receiving a greater degree of cooperation from the political parties, including the Communists, than his predecessor, Giovanni Spadolini. Mr. Spadolini, the head of the small Republican Party, was the first Italian prime minister since World War II who was not a Christian Democrat.

During his 18 months in power, Mr. Spadolini broke with the Christian Democrats' tradition of making important government decisions through semi-secret negotiations among the secretaries of the major political parties, rather than

among ministers and in parliament. He traveled up and down the country making speeches and explaining his moves, giving the office a visibility that it had not had in the shadow of the party secretaries.

But Mr. Spadolini's small party pulled no weight and in the end his government was paralyzed, not by his own actions, but by the public quarrels between the Socialists and Christian Democrats in his cabinet.

At the same time, Italy went into one of its worst economic crises since the war.

When Mr. Fanfani took over, it looked to many politicians like a return to the good old days. He is a veteran with undisputed authority within the political establishment. He is a Christian Democrat, so the office moved back into the hands of the most powerful party. He had the backing of a strong new secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, Ciriaco De Mita.

Mr. de Mita belongs to a new generation of Christian Democrats. He is seeking a revitalization of the old party by bringing technocrats into key positions and generally putting a modern approach in the place of old-fashioned politics. He has caught the attention and interest of the Italian business and financial establishment that has traditionally not been close to the Christian Democratic Party.

While Mr. de Mita is casting

about for new ways, the presence of Mr. Fanfani, one of the most established of the old politicians, is reassuring to other old-fashioned politicians in the party.

Mr. Fanfani has been helped by a growing awareness in all parties, the labor unions and private industry that something drastic must be done about the economy.

It was an ultimatum by Confindustria, the national employers' organization, that — shortly before Mr. Spadolini's fall — opened the road for progress in the crucial negotiations on the *scala mobile*, the wage-indexing system under which wages have been rising faster than the cost of living. The system has been blamed for the inability of Italian industries to compete with foreign companies.

The negotiations had been going on inconclusively for 15 months when the employers made their move and threatened to renounce the *scala mobile* unilaterally. In the end, the labor unions — although giving up very little in financial terms — permitted a change in the system that until then had been regarded by the workers as an irreverent part of the social system.

Less than two months after he came to power, Mr. Fanfani could announce that agreement had been reached. The modification of the *scala mobile* remains the most important single achievement of his government so far.

"Italians are paying the same price for their gas as before," Mr. Fanfani said, "and they are not complaining. I regard this as a positive sign for my government. I proved that one can govern with-

Last month, Mr. Fanfani's government was able to run through parliament a compromise package of financial legislation including the 1983 budget, making each successive vote a question of survival for the government and keeping the critics at bay. The prime minister received help from the Communist president of the Chamber of Deputies, Nilde Jotti, who resorted to a rarely used emergency procedure to declare hundreds of amendments out of order.

But the economy remains in deep trouble. Inflation last year was 16.5 percent and unemployment is more than 9 percent and rising. The government is one of the few in Europe that have not resorted to real austerity, and with parliamentary elections a little more than a year away, there is no chance that the parties will agree to any genuine belt-tightening.

When the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries reduced the price of oil, saving Italy as much as \$1.5 billion a year on its energy bill, the Fanfani government decided to use the saving to reduce its huge deficit and not to pass it on to the consumer.

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out making speeches. I let others do the talking."

Mr. Fanfani, friends and foes alike, would like to become president when the term of Sandro Pertini expires next year. His critics say that is why he again took on the burden of the prime ministership. His friends say that, on the contrary, his previous job as president of the Senate — where he could be friendly with the opposition and stay above partisan battles — was a better jumping-off place for the presidency.

Mr. Fanfani said he took the job because it was pressed on him by his party. "Where would the country be if even old men shirked their duty?" he asked with a grin.

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■ Richard N. Perle, a highly influential assistant secretary of defense, recommended that the army consider buying weapons from an Israeli company a year after he accepted a \$50,000 consulting fee from the owners of the company. Page 3.

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President Ronald Reagan briefed reporters on talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, left, who later returned to Bonn.

He added, "I am quite certain that the Americans are negotiating seriously and earnestly." He also praised the close consultations that the Reagan administration has maintained with its European allies. "We want to negotiate. The Americans have made proposals and the Soviet Union has responded to them. I share the American president's view that this cannot and must not be the last word."

Diplomats Say Athens and Nicosia Seek a New UN Plan for Cyprus

By Andriana Ierodiaconou
International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus has secured the backing of the Greek Socialist government of Andreas Papandreou in seeking a new United Nations peace plan for Cyprus.

Word of Mr. Papandreou's support emerged from interviews with senior Cypriot and Greek diplomats during Mr. Kyprianou's one-week visit to Athens for consultations with the Papandreou government. Mr. Kyprianou's trip ended Thursday.

In the summer of 1981, when he was opposition leader in Greece, Mr. Papandreou rejected UN proposals for a federation-style settlement on the divided eastern Mediterranean island. The proposals had been approved by the conser-

vative government at the time, but withered when the Socialists came to power in the October 1981 general elections.

According to former Foreign Minister Constantine Mitsotakis, the 1981 proposals — in a plan put forward by Kurt Waldheim, then UN secretary-general — were endorsed by both Washington and Moscow.

Mr. Mitsotakis said that Mr. Papandreou had persuaded Mr. Kyprianou to seek a better arrangement with the help of the Socialists after the Greek elections.

The UN proposals provided for a sharing of executive powers and territory on Cyprus with the island's 18-percent Turkish Cypriot minority.

According to Mr. Mitsotakis, the Waldheim proposals included a bi-

zonal settlement, with 25 percent to 30 percent of the territory going to the Turkish Cypriot minority and 70 percent to 75 percent to the Greek Cypriot majority.

Executive power would be exercised by a strong, six-member central council, comprised of four Greek Cypriots and two Turkish Cypriots. The plan also provided for a weak presidency, alternating between a Greek Cypriot and a Turkish Cypriot.

Discussions about Mr. Waldheim's proposals fueled speculation in 1981 that a peace plan would emerge. But his ideas were officially called an "evaluation paper" designed to inject new life into the UN-sponsored talks.

Senior diplomatic sources indicated that the government of Cyprus, with the backing of Athens, now seeks an improved UN peace formula.

Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandis of Cyprus said that recent contacts with Washington officials visiting the region indicated renewed interest on the part of the United States in supporting such an initiative.

Concrete developments could be expected within the next three months, Mr. Rolandis said.

Meanwhile, the Kyprianou government plans to raise the Cyprus issue before the UN General Assembly in May, despite Turkish warnings that such a move would damage chances for a settlement. The issue is expected to be debated May 9.

In Athens, Mr. Kyprianou met with both Mr. Papandreou and President Constantine Carannannis, a conservative, who has called for the drawing up of an acceptable peace formula by the Greek side.

A year ago, when he became the first Greek prime minister to visit the island, Mr. Papandreou said talks were fruitless when carried out in the shadow of Turkish occupation troops.

His own approach relied on the "internationalization" of the Cyprus issue with West European support. When he visited Cyprus, Mr. Papandreou called on such figures as former Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany to act as "catalysts" in the process. Mr. Papandreou went on to quarrel seriously with Mr. Kyprianou for continuing to place too much emphasis on the UN dialogue and too little on the "internationalization" approach.

Other officials placed similar interpretations on the signing last month of an accord between Moscow and Ruhrgas, the West German gas company, for the delivery of 22.3 billion cubic feet of gas a year for 25 years to West Berlin, beginning in 1985. The contract was part of the deal for the Siberian gas pipeline, from which a spur through East Germany will deliver gas to West Berlin.

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Moscow Seen to Want Fuel Pact With Bonn

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — Soviet officials plan to revive discussions of a proposal for West Germany to deliver synthetic fuel plants to the Soviet Union in return for energy supplies, according to an authoritative energy newsletter.

Industry officials and trade experts said the report Saturday was the most recent indication that Moscow may be seeking to modify the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl by offering trade agreements.

The newsletter, Bonner Energie-Report, quoted unidentified Soviet officials here as having said that Moscow would offer contracts worth \$16.5 billion to build the plants in the Kans-Achinsk lignite field of southern Siberia.

The vast reserves of low-grade coal in that field cannot be transported economically to consumers and must be used locally, either as fuel in huge power stations next to the strip mines or in plants converting the lignite into synthetic liquid fuel.

The newsletter said talks would take place later this month in connection with an energy trade fair in Hamburg. The Soviet Union is understood to be sending a large delegation.

But the newsletter said it was unlikely that major contracts would be signed soon and that the agree-

ment, if concluded, would be implemented "step by step, stretched out over time" to avoid "great fatigue."

West European nations remain under pressure from the United States to reduce technology exports to the Soviet bloc.

In Washington, a spokesman for the State Department has no comment Saturday on the report from Bonn.

Talks on the liquid fuel plants have been held in Moscow and in Bonn since the late 1970s. They were revived in 1981, after the formation of a joint energy commission, and a visit to Moscow by Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff.

But an executive at a company that builds the plants said the talks had made little progress, and their revival appeared to have political significance.

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Paris Printing Office Fire

The Associated Press

PARIS — Firemen fought for more than four hours late Friday before bringing under control a blaze that destroyed about 1,000 tons of paper in the national printing office in Paris. Officials said Saturday they suspected arson.

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Clark-Baker Rivalry Apparently Affecting Reagan's National Security Program

By Lou Cannon
and David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At the final White House meeting of the President's Commission on Strategic Forces earlier this month, Alexander M. Haig Jr. leaned over to the national security adviser, William P. Clark, and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and said, "You see, my guerrilla is still here, and he's alive and well."

He was referring to the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, who was Mr. Haig's nemesis in his volatile year and a half as secretary of state and whom Mr. Haig had once labeled a "guerrilla in the White House." Mr. Clark laughed at Mr. Haig's quip but recognized the serious point that lay behind it.

It touched on a festering problem at the top of the administration, one that may profoundly influence the outcome of President Ronald Reagan's efforts to continue his military buildup, win congressional approval for deployment of the MX missile and bolster anti-communist forces in Central America. As the president battles with Congress on these and other issues of national security and foreign policy, Mr. Clark and Mr. Baker have emerged as rival architects of strategies to accomplish Mr. Reagan's goals.

Mr. Clark contends that the president can advance his aims best by defining them sharply and repeatedly, even at the risk of appearing excessively militant. Mr. Baker, more evidently a political person, believes Mr. Reagan can make greater gains by demonstrating that he is flexible and willing to make concessions.

It is a match between two soft-spoken attorneys whose courtly manners mask a highly competitive approach to their work in the White House. They share similar conservative goals, but their methods of achieving them are quite different, according to senior administration officials who discussed the rivalry on condition that they not be quoted.

The officials point out that Mr. Reagan has delegated much authority to both men, so the rivalry has significant consequences for Mr. Reagan's policies. This was demonstrated earlier this month



James A. Baker 3d

William P. Clark

when the president, tugged in different directions by the two men's staffs, did not move until too late in an attempt to strike a military-spending compromise with Congress.

The rivalry is of particular importance because Mr. Reagan, after two years of emphasizing domestic economic issues, is giving top priority, for now, to national security matters.

This shift has altered the balance of power in the high councils of the White House. The deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, whose authority stemmed from his personal closeness to Mr. Reagan and his control of the schedule, no longer determines how much time the president spends on national security.

The main battles now are between Mr. Baker and his chief deputies, notably the presidential assistant Richard G. Darman, on one side, and Mr. Clark and his deputy on the National Security Council, Robert C. McFarlane, on the other. The White House counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, bruised by encounters with Mr. Baker and Mr. Deaver, has become a low-profile adviser, who has solidified a long-standing personal relationship with Mr. Clark.

Mr. Weinberger, who became Mr. Reagan's finance director in January partly at Mr. Clark's urging, is also a firm ally of the national security adviser.

In the eyes of Mr. Baker and his

deputies, Mr. Clark — and Mr. Weinberger — are long on ideology and understanding of the president and short on appreciation of the difficulties of mobilizing public opinion and Congress behind Mr. Reagan's programs. Mr. Clark's critics say he acts political adviser and develops policies without consulting other White House officials.

To Mr. Clark's camp, Mr. Baker and Mr. Darman are imbued with

the idea that Mr. Reagan will be seen as "a jingoistic warmonger" if he speaks out on national security and talks candidly about a U.S.-Soviet confrontation. Mr. Baker's critics give him high marks for political acumen but complain that he has little understanding of, or interest in, weapons systems or defense.

These are the caricatures. While some administration officials acknowledge that there is truth to them, the reality is more complex.

Mr. Clark, for instance, has shown concern for the necessity of building a political coalition behind the MX missile. Mr. Baker, who is sometimes portrayed as having no ideology, agrees with Mr. Clark on the necessity of preventing another communist regime from coming to power in Central America.

Mr. Baker, 52, has played a public role as a campaign adviser to Gerald R. Ford and George Bush and as a candidate for attorney general in his native Texas. Mr. Clark, 51, is a private, behind-the-scenes person whose deliberate lack of visibility as national security adviser has been a source of complaints in other quarters of the White House.

In December, Mr. Clark thought seriously of returning to his California ranch and talked to Mr. Reagan about resigning. The president asked him to stay.

Mr. Clark is so close to Mr. Reagan that other White House officials are reluctant to challenge him openly. Soon after his appointment as national security adviser, one official called a veteran California politician and asked his view of Mr. Clark.

"It's said that Reagan loves Deaver like a son but he treats Clark like a brother," the politician replied. "Don't get in his way."

The competition between Mr. Clark and Mr. Baker came to the fore during the critical negotiations with the Senate Budget Committee over military spending. The committee voted to give Mr. Reagan a 5-percent increase after inflation in fiscal 1984, instead of the 10 percent the president sought.

In the final hours before that vote, there was a crucial, mysterious gap in communications between the Baker and Clark staffs over whether Mr. Reagan would compromise, and by how much. The Budget Committee chairman, Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, had delayed the com-

mittee's vote for three weeks to give the White House time to come up with a compromise position. But Mr. Reagan remained firm in his demand.

Some White House officials working with Mr. Baker realized that, if Mr. Reagan did not offer a compromise, his request would be denied. The Senate majority leader, Howard S. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, was particularly insistent that Mr. Reagan offer an increase of less than 8 percent.

But not until the last day did Mr. Reagan tentatively agree to two compromise suggestions, administration sources say. One, called the Tower-Clark option, was similar to the suggestion for an 8-percent increase by the Senate Armed Services Committee chairman, John G. Tower, Republican of Texas. The other, by Howard Baker, which was supported by James Baker, called for a 7.5-percent increase.

It was in a revealing delegation of authority. Mr. Reagan made both offers conditional on Mr. Weinberger's approval. This condition was supported by Mr. Clark, offi-

cials said.

At about noon, according to all accounts, the White House budget

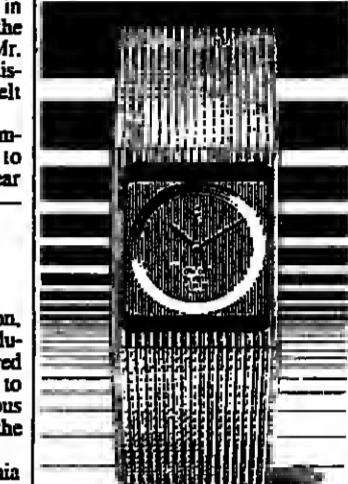
director, David A. Stockman, gave Mr. Clark the dollar figures for each option, and Mr. Clark wired them to Mr. Weinberger at the Pentagon.

A rescue was attempted. Mr. Weinberger accepted an offer of 7.9 percent. Mr. Reagan then called Mr. Domenici just minutes before the vote. The offer only antagonized the senator, and he led the committee to vote for a 5-per-

cent increase.

This decision may ultimately be reversed in the Republican-controlled Senate. But the setback for Mr. Reagan illustrates the depth and impact of the Baker-Clark conflict.

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Pentagon Aide Suggested Ex-Client as Possible Supplier

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Richard N. Perle, an assistant secretary of defense, recommended that the army consider buying weapons from an Israeli company a year after he accepted a \$50,000 consulting fee from the company's owners, according to Mr. Perle and an attorney for the weapons dealer.

Mr. Perle, who is assistant secretary for international security policy and one of the most influential policy-makers in the Pentagon, received the consulting fee in the same month he entered the government in 1981.

He also acknowledged that in his official capacity he wrote a memorandum to the secretary of the army in 1982 urging evaluation of the Israeli company's weapons.

But he said he had done nothing wrong because the fee was paid for work he performed before he joined the government and because he told the secretary of the army in the memorandum that he had worked for the Israeli arms manufacturer.

Mr. Perle, who worked on the transition team in late 1980 that brought President Ronald Reagan to office, joined the administration and accepted the \$50,000 in March 1981.

He said that he had several other military consulting contracts in early 1981, including a \$5,000 agreement with TRW Inc., a major U.S. military contractor.

The company's files show that Mr. Perle signed a one-year agreement with TRW on April 1, 1981,

eight days after he began work at the Pentagon. The company said it canceled the contract as of June 30, and on June 25 paid Mr. Perle the \$5,000.

Mr. Perle said that TRW's files were in error and that the \$5,000 fee was for work he did before entering the government.

Federal laws on conflicts of interest prohibit government employees from acting in areas where they have a personal financial interest. Defense Department rules on standards of conduct require officials "to avoid any action which might be reasonably expected to create the appearance of using

public office for private gain or giving preferential treatment."

Similar rules apply to officials elsewhere in the government. Many government officials once worked for companies that do business with their departments or agencies. They usually disqualify themselves from matters involving former clients or employers.

Mr. Perle, who is part of a strategy to gain a foothold in marketing various weapons and ammunition to the U.S. Defense Department.

In January 1982, nine months after Mr. Perle says the Zabludowicz stopped being his clients, he was settled with Abington and received a portion of the \$90,000 fee. In addition, he received the \$30,000 in March 1981.

Daniel J. Spiegel of Washington, a lawyer who represents the Zabludowicz, said his clients had hired Mr. Perle as part of a strategy to gain a foothold in marketing various weapons and ammunition to the U.S. Defense Department.

A TRW spokesman in California said that, in addition to showing that Mr. Perle was retained to work for the company at a time he was working in the Pentagon, the contractor in the company's files called for Mr. Perle to provide "analyses and recommendations concerning strategic and tactical requirements and other national defense areas." Those are subject areas that overlap Mr. Perle's official duties.

Health Plan for Jobless Divides White House

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is divided over what type of medical assistance, if any, to provide to jobless workers, according to officials in the executive branch and Congress.

As a result, President Ronald Reagan has yet to announce any specific proposals, and Congress has taken the initiative.

On Capitol Hill there is strong bipartisan support for steps to provide health care benefits for the unemployed. Four Republican senators are prodding the president to respond to what they see as a serious national problem.

The issue is emerging as the first big test for Margaret M. Heckler, the new secretary of health and human services, who is trying to obtain Mr. Reagan's support for proposals that would provide medical care for the unemployed. The cost of the proposed program would range from \$500 million to \$1 billion a year, according to officials at the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Health and Human Services.

David A. Stockman, the budget director, has resisted any proposals that would require federal outlays, the officials said, adding that he told his colleagues in the cabinet that health care for the unemployed should be financed through the voluntary efforts of private industry and possibly through payroll taxes on employees or through stipulations in the tax code.

But members of the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs, at a White House meeting Thursday, agreed that that approach was not acceptable, according to a person who was at the meeting. Cabinet officers on the council asked Mr. Stockman to rethink the proposals and come back with more suggestions.

Most health insurance in the United States is provided to workers through their employers. When people are laid off, their health insurance coverage stops generally within a month after their layoff. The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that 10.7 million people, including spouses and children of jobless workers, have lost health insurance coverage because of unemployment.

In Pittsburgh last week the president said he was concerned about the problem. He expressed a preference for a "short-term" solution. Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr., Democrat of Michigan, would amend the tax code to say that if employers wanted to continue taking tax deductions for health insurance provided to their employees, they must agree to continue such coverage for at least six months after an employee loses his job. The administration appears to favor a similar approach but has not endorsed Mr. Riegle's bill, which also contains a \$2-billion package of medical benefits.

The Senate Finance Committee plans to take up the issue at a hearing Thursday, amid indications that some members of Congress have grown tired of waiting for Mr. Reagan to offer a plan. Senator John Heinz, Republican of Pennsylvania, where 715,000 people are out of work, said in an

Owners Planning Sale Of Chicago Sun-Times

By Andrew H. Malcolm
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Field Enterprises has announced that the Chicago Sun-Times, the eighth largest daily newspaper in the United States, is for sale.

The sale offer, announced Friday, is part of a broader corporate liquidation decided upon by Marshall Field 5th and his half-brother, Frederick W. Field. Each owns 50 percent of the company's voting stock.

The company's holdings also include broadcast properties, other print and electronic publishing ventures and real estate.

A major factor in the sale of the company's largest property was attributed to Frederick Field's desire "to pursue his own business interests," the company announcement said.

John Morton, an industry analyst for the Wall Street firm of Lynch, Jones & Ryan, said the decision apparently grew "out of a fight between the two Field brothers" over their business operations and investments.

"They have for a long time disagreed over basically what is the family corporation and where to invest their money," Mr. Morton said.

In a separate announcement of the sale, James Hoge, the publisher, pledged: "The successful growth program at the Sun-Times will continue full speed ahead."

The award-winning newspaper, locked in competition with the Chicago Tribune, has been spending heavily in recent years to upgrade its news coverage and content. A new format was introduced on April 4.

The paper's circulation of 649,000 is heavily concentrated in

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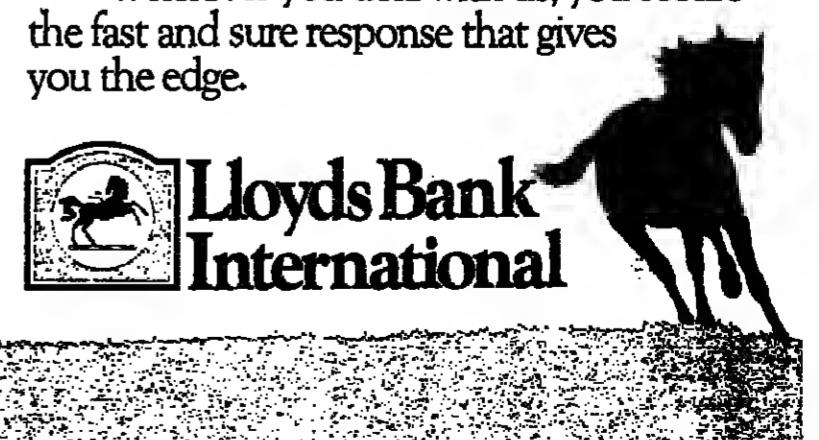
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

May Day Approaches

What is new and significant to Poland is the link now established between Lech Walesa and the leaders of the Solidarity underground. They have jointly called for anti-government protest on May Day, just a month before the scheduled visit of the pope.

The link is fragile and vulnerable, but it has already given the authorities their biggest scare in months. Jerzy Urban, the government's Orwellian spokesman, announced dismissively: "Solidarity does not exist and Mr. Walesa is a private person." But private persons would not be interrogated at such intimidating length for communicating with nonexistent organizations.

Solidarity cannot hope to function as it did in its above-ground days in 1980 and 1981. It was not just a trade union but a mass movement. And Lech Walesa's authority derived from his charismatic command of that movement. His has been a power of the open air, not the underground cell.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

That Adelman Vote

The Senate took a rare step last week when it set aside the adverse recommendation of its Foreign Relations Committee and confirmed Kenneth Adelman as arms control director. We think the Senate made the right choice. Even when you cut all the frivolous and partisan objections to Mr. Adelman, however, few would claim that the vote was based entirely on confidence in his stature and experience.

The margin may have been provided by senators who felt it would be unacceptable to President Reagan and the country, at a time when negotiations with the Kremlin were in a delicate phase, to turn down even a controversial nominee.

On the large strategic questions, Mr. Reagan is in a very difficult place. Congressional resistance to the pace of his rearmament drive reflects the weakening of the hard-line forces he rode into office. Whether he will have the support for the particular piece of hardware, the MX, that he has portrayed as the center-piece of his strategic policy remains in doubt.

Look over the American political scene and

you will not find much confidence in Mr. Reagan's conduct of the big negotiations with the Soviet Union. Already he has been considerably diverted into the unpleasant business of doing his negotiating not so much with the Russians as with the Americans (and Europeans) whose anxiety and alarm were stirred by the way he opened his presidency.

The Adelman hearings produced disquieting evidence that Mr. Reagan had allowed the arms control agency to diminish in staff, budget, research and public and bureaucratic respect. Will the administration draw the right conclusions? It is good that the secretary of state is to be drawn deeper into arms control.

The bipartisan approach represented by the creation and the product of the MX commission furnishes a certain promising model. The Adelman quarrel, and not only that, should put the president on notice that he needs to collect a consensus around him at home in order to deal more effectively, especially to negotiations, with Soviet power abroad.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Picking a Food Fight

Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina may be a Republican conservative, but his commitment to free market principles does not extend to the farm. He and his Senate Agriculture Committee have produced a flag-waving bill that would at once create three ugly effects: It would embarrass President Reagan just as he prepares to meet with America's economic allies at Williamsburg next month; it would invite a bitter trade war with Europe, and it would deplete national grain stocks that are earmarked for world famine relief. The sooner the Senate dumps this wrongheaded proposal, the sooner the diplomats can get on with resolving the very real economic issues that divide the Atlantic community.

Several years of bumper crops have depressed world food prices and put great pressure on governments to dump their surpluses abroad. The European Community, which is especially generous to farmers, has been subsidizing sales to markets traditionally dominated by American exports. American farmers, encouraged by the Reagan administration's temperate attacks on the Community's policies, are itching to take advantage.

That gave Senator Helms his opening. He devised a classic log-roll — something for every region. The government would sell surplus dairy products on world markets at distress prices; that would relieve pressure to reduce subsidies to dairy farmers in the East and Midwest. The proceeds would be used to subsidize exports of eggs and poultry from Jesse Helms.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

'Cool It, Chicagoans'

African who calls himself an American and goes by the name of Harold Washington has become the city's mayor.

— The Sunday Nation (Nairobi).

About Gandhi and Blacks

Critics of South Africa's attitudes to race would be well advised not to seek to enlist Gandhi in their crusade, since he had no concern whatsoever for blacks. Indeed, he was decorated for his brave part in helping put down a Zulu rising. If still alive, his principal complaint against the Boer-dominated Nationalist government would be about its discrimination against the English, for whose Empire he always felt a deep admiration.

— The Sunday Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR APRIL 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Big Banks May Merge

NEW YORK — The stock exchange was closed [yesterday], although the banks were open. Whenever bankers met, the sole topic of discussion was the report of the contemplated purchase of the National Bank of Commerce by the National City Bank. The possible combination, with a capital stock of \$25,000,000 each, a combined capital and surplus of \$80,843,200 and aggregate deposits totaling \$329,671,200, was sufficient to make the banking interests gasp for breath. The consolidated institution would be the largest financial institution in the United States. Bank of Commerce stock, which sold recently for as low as 140, last closed at 175. National City Bank stock advanced from 261 to 300 bid.

1933: Murals Go to New York

LE HAVRE, France — Four huge mural paintings destined for the central hall of Rockefeller Center in New York are being accompanied aboard the *He-de-France* by their creator, José-Maria Sert, Spanish painter. Mr. Sert and his wife motored to Le Havre and boarded the French line flagship several hours before the ship sailed, in order to be able to supervise stowing of the murals in the hold. Representing abstract figures of struggle and achievement and rendered in the colorful style of the Spanish master, the paintings are each 25 feet long and 20 feet high. They were created in Mr. Sert's Paris studio and will be unveiled this spring at official ceremonies in Rockefeller Center.

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Will Nyerere Reconsider?

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — "In foreign capitals they call President Julius Nyerere the 'conscience of black Africa.' Scholars and statesmen from both East and West seek his advice. In more than 20 years Mr. Nyerere has commanded a position of respect unique among African states. His blueprint for socialism is a textbook model of Third World development. His salary as president is only \$6,000 a year. He has translated 'Julius Caesar' into Swahili."

So writes David Lamb, of the Los Angeles Times, in his newly published book "The Africans." Some curriculum vitae, one may think.

Without taking back a word of that paragraph, Mr. Lamb goes on to deflate the record of Mr. Nyerere's 21 years of rule: "Despite the injection of more aid than any other country in black Africa, few countries to Africa have made such modest progress. Agricultural production is dropping, factories are limping along at 40-percent capacity. Dar es Salaam grows shabbier by the day, a listless engulf's the land and the people are perhaps the most dispirited and unmotivated on the entire continent."

All these criticisms are fair, yet one senses that Mr. Lamb finds them difficult to make. Modern Africa has few heroic figures. Who wants to criticize a man who has so many qualities? His personal modesty, his altruism, his lack of vindictiveness, his personification of what is perhaps the African's single greatest quality, human warmth, is attractive.

Margaret Thatcher, no Afrophile, admitted at the difficult Lusaka Commonwealth summit in 1979, when she agreed to try one more effort at negotiating an end to the Rhodesian war, that Mr. Nyerere's trusting personality played a large part in winning her over.

I wrote a column on the economic troubles of Mr. Nyerere's socialist experiment last December. Just the other day I received one of the angriest letters of my life, from his trusted confidante of 30 years, Joan Wicken.

Miss Wicken, a British Fabian Socialist, is to Mr. Nyerere what Ted Sorensen was to Jack Kennedy; an alter ego. She has written many of his speeches and his main theoretical documents. Their style is interchangeable; it is an unusually powerful relationship. Miss Wicken stays in a two-room Salvation Army house, living her socialist as well as preaching it.

"Do you imagine," she writes, commenting on my column, "that because we are trying to build socialism we are somehow immune to terms of trade changes, interest rates, wars, drought, and both national and international criminality? Or do you really think that those can be cavalierly dismissed as only 'part' of the problem? Could it not be that our mistakes — which we recognize and try to deal with — are the 'part' and the other things are the problem?"

Indeed, there is gathering evidence that not just Mr. Nyerere's Tanzania but most of black Africa is going downhill. Africa is the only continent where per capita income is regularly diminishing, where food production is failing and where the administration of day-by-day basic facilities, whether it be railroads or hospitals, appears to be on the wane.

An International Labor Office report on Zambia, which is being refused publication by the Zambian government, notes to a long litany of woes that "rural persons," who form the majority of the population, "must now pay three times as much in agricultural produce for the urban goods they buy compared with 1965."

President Kenneth Kaunda, like his friend Julius Nyerere, is a strong Christian, an idealist, determined to leave the country a better place

than he found it when the British left. And in neighboring Zimbabwe, the personally austere Robert Mugabe, having inherited a booming economy, is gradually undermining it as the state intervenes more by the day.

So Africa is not just going downhill where there is an Idi Amin or an Emperor Bokassa to power, or where coup has followed coup, or where civil war has riven a country, but also where there is reasonable stability and where honest politicians hold power.

The notion that African leaders have their bands to the till, execute their rivals, lay up reserves in Swiss banks and fly around to private Boeing 747s is not without its truth, but it is an unfair caricature of many leaders.

Perhaps the socialism of Mr. Nyerere and Miss Wicken epitomizes what has gone wrong. Economic ideologies from Europe that have grown out of the experience of industrial revolution in well-established nation states have been grafted onto what are still tribal societies. It has been socialism by exhortation. The experiment has assumed that there are sophisticated bureaucracies, like the French or Chinese, which could make the idea work on the ground.

But the bureaucracies are young, inexperienced and often counterproductive. The state ended up hurting the village people it tried to help, destroying economic incentives and killing off a growing taste for the rules of the marketplace by hamstrung fiat. The redistributive aspects — more schools and clinics, as in Tanzania — have not been sufficient compensation, and too often the standard of living has declined.

Africa has been badly hit, as Miss Wicken argues, by forces beyond its control: droughts, failing commodity prices, high interest rates.



SCOTT NANN

Even well-run economies like those of the Ivory Coast and Malawi have taken a hattering. Yet the real disasters seem to have been self-made.

Mr. Nyerere, a virtuous man, has the rare quality of self-criticism. One wishes he could see clearly his biggest mistakes. If he could turn around and start undoing them and plot a new course he could inspire other African countries. His personal following to the rest of Africa is still second to none. He carries conviction.

International Herald Tribune

Democracy Carries On In Chicago

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — To put last Tuesday's Chicago mayoral election in context, it helps to remember a line from the 1968 Kerner report on urban race relations: "What white Americans have never fully understood, but what the Negro can never forget, is that white society is deeply implicated in the ghetto."

The report, commissioned by President Lyndon Johnson after the urban violence of 1966-67, said of the ghetto: "White institutions created it, and white society condones it."

Harold Washington came out of Chicago's South Side ghetto to win the mayor's office. The campaign that produced his narrow victory was the single most searing political event I have witnessed in the United States since the chaotic year in which the Kerner report was published.

The commission's finding that America was becoming "two societies, one black, one white," was confirmed when black voters voted almost 100 percent for Mr. Washington while whites voted more than 80 percent for the Republican candidate, Bernard Epton.

Mr. Washington's candidacy was seen by fellow blacks as an affirmation of citizenship rights long denied them. "He is our John the Baptist," the Rev. B. Herbert Martin said, "crying 'The Kingdom is at hand.'" But many whites saw a threat of black domination. A white woman who worked for Mr. Washington and wore his button on her coat was told by a passing Epton supporter, "He wins, you'll get raped."

Epton backers said Mr. Washington was chronically, and occasionally criminally, sloppy about paying his bills. "If a white candidate had his record," said a defecting Democratic alderman, Roman Pucinski, "we'd run him out of town."

To blacks, the tax charges that sent Mr. Washington briefly to jail a decade ago were an expression of racism. They cited a pillar of the Chicago bar, a nationally prominent white attorney, who admitted that he had failed to file returns for two years — and was not disciplined by the bar association or prosecuted.

Now the election is over, and the task of governing Chicago, a city with at least one share of economic and social problems, falls on Mr. Washington's broad shoulders. The much here is that he is going to measure up to the task.

Unlike Mr. Epton, a meek man who would have been swallowed by the sharks on the City Council, Mr. Washington is a tough and tested politician who can play the Chicago game on anyone's terms. He is under no illusions about the size of the job. Last October he spelled out to stark terms the fiscal and political barriers he would have to overcome to deliver on the expectations his election would create. "It's more than a one-term task," he also said.

And there is a basis for reconciliation. Many of the leaders of the Chicago business establishment rallied belatedly to Mr. Washington's cause, after sinking millions of dollars into the campaigns of Mayor Jane Byrne and Richard M. Daley, the Cook County state's attorney, whose split of the white vote gave Mr. Washington the Democratic nomination.

Key lawyers and executives showed up for Mr. Washington's general election fund-raiser and signed onto his transition planning team, recognizing in his leadership the best potential for pulling the city together to face its problems.

Reconciling the white ethnic voters will be a lot tougher. But there is a precedent. It can be found in Mr. Dooley's semi-fictional account of what happened in 1894, when "Bill O'Brien," the Populist candidate for the Senate, came to speak. There was such turmoil that "the quartet stopped singin' and th' tinor wint out an' got a brick" to use on the "americis." But "O'Brien" turned them around with his speech, concluding, "Disperse peaceably to ye'er homes. The hall is rented be th' hour."

"An' thin," said the narrator, finishing the tale in a fashion Mr. Washington would understand, "the wint out with th' quartet chasin' him. He'd neglected to pay f'r their labors." The Washington Post

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Buchwald on France

Regarding Ari Buchwald's "Is Paris Ever Burning" (IHT, April 9):

I am disturbed to see the president of a respected country, which has economic problems, labeled "crazy" for taking unpopular measures.

HENRI BLIN.

Jakarta.

Although relatively unimportant, Mr. Buchwald's misuse of the term "Sephardi" may be sociologically obfuscating, inasmuch as the Sephardim proper — descendants of those Jews who left Spain in 1492 — enjoy a higher degree of culture than the Oriental Jews and are consequently wealthier. *Sefardi* is Hebrew for "Spanish"; the Oriental Jews being *misrachim* (easterners).

CHAIM PODOLSKI.

Paris.

A Minimum Profile

In response to "Assorted Characters" (Letters, April 4):

There must be some way to keep the Gerald Fords, Jimmy Carters and Ronald Reagans out of the presidency. Such people are never found running corporations, because corporations can't afford blunders.

Before the next U.S. presidential election shouldn't minimum job requirements be set for candidates? Shouldn't U.S. voters be guaranteed that nominees will come forth with the necessary education and experience to do at least a decent job?

I suggest the following list of minimum qualifications: respected university degree in pertinent discipline such as law, political science, economics, business; several years at national/government level; several years running an international organization;

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

The Pundit Looks Back On a Decade of Zappes

By William Safire

WAshington — If it could, the Reagan administration would avoid a discussion next month at the Williamsburg economic summit of any new commitments to international management of the global economy. But it is likely to be forced into it.



Marchers in Buenos Aires protest the disappearances of thousands of people in Argentina in the 1970s. In the foreground, leaders of the march push carts carrying petitions for the military government.

Buenos Aires Marchers Demand Explanation of 'Disappearances'

United Press International

BUENOS AIRES — Nearly 12,000 people marched peacefully to the government palace here and demanded that the military junta reveal what happened to thousands of people who disappeared during a period of anti-leftist repression in the 1970s.

The march Friday, apparently the largest protest over disappearances in the seven years of military rule, was organized by eight human rights groups. The organizers attempted to deliver a petition with more than 250,000 signatures to the government, but no government official would accept the 40 folders containing the petition forms.

The petitions call on the government to return the missing people alive, to lift the seven-year state of siege, to release labor and political leaders from prison and to prosecute those responsible for torturing prisoners.

Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, the Nobel Peace Prize winner in 1980, and two Roman Catholic bishops, Jaime Novak and Jaime de Nevares, led the march, along with Hebe de Bonafini, president of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo. The mothers' group has pressed the government for several years to reveal what happened to relatives who disappeared.

Human rights groups say that at least 6,000 people disappeared after being kidnapped by plainclothes security squads from 1974 through 1979. Some of the groups represented Friday contend that as many as 30,000 people disappeared.

Reagan Special Envoy Expected for Salvador

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of a key House panel says he has obtained "agreement in principle" for President Ronald Reagan to appoint a high-level U.S. envoy to help arrange elections in El Salvador in which all parties to the Salvadoran conflict may participate.

Representative Clarence D. Long, the Maryland Democrat who heads the House Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations, has been delaying consideration of Mr. Reagan's request for emergency military aid to El Salvador until an envoy is chosen.

Mr. Reagan asked March 10 for transfer of \$60 million from other foreign aid accounts to increase military aid to El Salvador.

"There is still a little difference of opinion of what the man would do," an aide to Mr. Long said. "What I have insisted upon is that we don't give them anything until they actually perform ... on these conditions. It's up to them."

He said he has told administration officials that he wants a presidential emissary of the stature of Philip C. Habib, Mr. Reagan's special Middle East envoy, or Sol Linowitz, former President Jimmy Carter's envoy to that region.

"Let them come up with somebody," Mr. Long said, "but it's very important to the public perception to get the peace process

going, to have elections in which all people in the country are included and in which people can take part without being afraid of being killed."

If he reaches final agreement with the administration, Mr. Long said, he plans to meet with Salvadoran officials "and tell them what is the administration wants and they had better agree to this or they won't get the money."

The subcommittee's other conditions include the appointment of an independent American jurist to review evidence in murder cases in El Salvador involving U.S. citizens and to recommend whether the cases have been properly pursued.

Mr. Long has also asked President Alvaro Magaña of El Salvador to allow spot inspections of Salvadoran prisons by the International Red Cross and to declare a general amnesty for as many as 800 political prisoners being held without charge.

The consensus of members of Mr. Long's subcommittee, an aide to the congressman said, is to initially fund less than half of the \$60 million requested by Mr. Reagan and to withhold approval for transferring the remaining portion as a means of ensuring progress on the political front.

The \$60-million aid transfer is the first part of a \$110-million Salvadoran military-aid package requested by Mr. Reagan. He also seeks \$50 million in supplemental appropriations for the current fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30, and an additional \$86 million in military assistance for the fiscal year 1984, which begins Oct. 1.

All of this is in addition to \$200 million in economic assistance to El Salvador this fiscal year and \$120 million requested for 1984. State Department planners consider economic aid part of "security assistance" because countries can use the U.S. funds to pay other bills and free remaining resources for military use.

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U.S. Has Military Option for Central American Escalation

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For more than a year, the Reagan administration has been contemplating strong U.S. military and political responses to the possibility of a Cuban or Soviet escalation of military activity in Central America.

The proposed reactions under discussion include direct use of U.S. air and naval power, dispatch of U.S. Air Force jets, large-scale increases in aid to friendly countries and invocation of the 1947 Rio Treaty permitting U.S. participation in collective defense in Latin America.

This apparently explains the unsolicited warnings last week by Thomas O. Enders, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, about possible introduction into Nicaragua of "modern fighter aircraft" by Cuba or the Soviet Union "or even Cuban combat troops."

"Clearly a dangerous situation would then develop, unacceptable not only to Central America but to the American nations as a whole. We have communicated to Moscow and Havana how dangerous such a move would be," Mr. Enders told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Tuesday and a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Thursday.

According to documents made available to The Washington Post and interviews with policy-makers, official attention has been given for many months to the possibility of future Cuban and Soviet moves in Central America.

One of the administration's earliest known actions regarding such moves was President Ronald Reagan's decision after a National Security Council meeting on Nov. 16, 1981, to order development of "contingency plans to deal with unacceptable military actions by Cuba." The same meeting led to presidential approval of undercover U.S. support for anti-government insurgents in Nicaragua.

The contingency plans, according to an official report of the meeting written at the time, were to address the "possible use of U.S. forces." The plans also included

the possibility of "a petroleum quarantine and/or retaliatory air reaction against Cuban forces and installations."

By April 1982, five months after the contingency planning order, State Department officials were beginning to believe that "opportunities as well as challenges" could flow from any further Soviet or Cuban moves in the area.

"Introduction of MiGs into Nicaragua could be exploited to obtain financing for upgrading of Honduran Air Force and stationing of U.S. squadrons in Honduras," said a State Department paper prepared for a National Security Council discussion that month.

The paper said that introduction of "Cuban units into Nicaragua in response to threats to the survival of the Sandinista regime would provide opportunity for invocation of Rio Treaty aimed at producing

ultimatum to Cubans to get out ... or else."

Still another threat, this time without a suggested answer, was that Congress could reject U.S. policy in El Salvador "through cutting off military aid or requiring of negotiations as one condition of our semiannual certifications."

Presidential certificates of progress in human rights are a requirement for continued U.S. aid to El Salvador.

The paper saw this prospect as "an enormous, perhaps irretrievable setback" causing loss of U.S. influence in El Salvador, irresistible pressure to Honduras to reach an accommodation with Nicaragua and an immediate effort by Costa Rica to "find safety through neutrality."

These possibilities are believed to have been addressed in the annex to a document prepared last April for a National Security

Council discussion about strategies in the region for the two years to come. The document was reported by The New York Times in an account that was published in the April 6 editions of the International Herald Tribune.

Sources said it had been prepared for consideration at the meeting, rather than reflecting presidential decisions.

Since 70 Nicaraguan pilots and mechanics were sent for jet training in Bulgaria in early 1980 and since a lengthening of Nicaraguan airfield runways in 1981, U.S. policy-makers have been scanning the horizon, expecting to see Soviet MiG fighters.

Mr. Haig was reported to have taken up that question on several occasions with Soviet officials, including Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. An administration official said the same message had been delivered to the Russians by

Mr. Haig's successor, George P. Shultz.

In December 1981, Mr. Haig discussed the MiGs with the Nicaraguan foreign minister, the Rev. Miguel d'Escozo Broekmann. According to an unofficial but informed account, Mr. Haig warned that the United States would take unspecified action if MiGs were brought to Nicaragua, and Father d'Escozo Broekmann replied that there were no planes to do so unless his country were attacked.

Nevertheless,

U.S. intelligence agencies have continued to sound alarms.

"The Soviets may have already decided to raise the ante," said a policy paper dated July 12. The paper, directed in the State Department and approved by officials at the Defense Department, Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council, reported that a shipment of MiGs was then

en route to Cuba with eventual movement on to Nicaragua a distinct possibility."

The document offered the options of protests through the Central American Democratic Community and the Organization of American States, a "U.S. air unit interchange with Honduras and Colombia," or "action to destroy the planes and/or a blockade quarantine."

The "most promising initial response," the briefing paper said, would include:

• "Demonstrations" of U.S. Air Force ability to deploy in Honduras and San Andrés, an island belonging to Colombia 100 miles (161 kilometers) east of Nicaragua's eastern coast. It was noted that airport improvements in Honduras undertaken in a \$21-million U.S. military construction program would be useful in this respect.

• Training of Hondurans and Colombians in maintenance and handling of an appropriate fighter and funds to provide Honduras with "a limited number of the planes."

• Political action in the Central American Democratic Community and the Organization of American States.

The paper also suggested that U.S. efforts in the region should be strengthened by additional military assistance for Honduras and Costa Rica and by "increased pressure on Nicaragua." It made no reference to the administration's undercover support of Nicaraguan insurgents.

U.S., Mexico to Talk as Polarization Grows

By Marlise Simons
New York Times

MEXICO CITY — Three senior Reagan administration officials were to arrive here Sunday to study the state of U.S.-Mexican relations in the midst of this country's worst economic crisis in more than 40 years. Yet, as in previous high-level bilateral meetings over the last two years, public attention will center on the hostilities in Central America.

Although Washington and Mexico have successfully prevented their differences over the region from poisoning the rest of their relations, they are increasingly viewing each other through the prism of a polarized isthmus.

The Reagan administration believes Mexico is the Soviet bloc's ultimate target — "the last domino," as some U.S. officials have called it — in the area, while Mexico views the United States as an important factor in undermining stability throughout Central America.

Further, Mexico fears that a U.S. military intervention in the region could threaten its own internal peace even more than "meddling" by Cuba and Nicaragua.

Almost as a prologue to the visit here by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, Mexico re-

cently joined Colombia, Venezuela and Panama in challenging Washington's hard-line approach by making yet another effort to promote negotiation of Central America's conflicts.

No immediate breakthrough was apparent in a visit by the foreign ministers of the four countries to the five Central American capitals. Their reasoning was that some pro-

NEWS ANALYSIS

cess of bilateral negotiations was needed before a regional summit could be fruitful. Their first concern, they indicated, was to avert a war between Nicaragua and Honduras.

While the United States and Mexico still disagree sharply over Central America, this country's president, Miguel de la Madrid, has adopted a less confrontational approach than his predecessor, José López Portillo, in the apparent belief that "quiet diplomacy" may be more effective.

"We can't hope to see any peace moves without North American cooperation," a Mexican official said. Mexico's aim is not to isolate Washington, he added, but rather "to persuade it to change its policy."

But Reagan administration strategy, according to a National Secu-

ry Council memorandum published by The New York Times, is to keep Mexico "isolated on Central American issues" because it "continues public and covert support for the extreme left with propaganda, funds and political support."

U.S. officials believe that Mexico has changed the tone, but not the substance, of its foreign policy.

Just two days before the U.S. visit, for example, Mexico underlined its support for Nicaragua's Sandinist government by expelling Alfonso Robelo, a Nicaraguan opposition leader, before he could give a news conference to announce that his political ally, Eden Pastora, had entered Nicaragua to take up arms against the government.

The administration of Mr. de la Madrid is keenly aware, however, that good relations with Washington are essential to rebuilding the economy.

Last August, at the height of Mexico's financial crisis, the United States demonstrated its interest in bolstering political stability by providing aid and encouraging the International Monetary Fund to help as well.

Not surprisingly, then, the key issues to be discussed this week, with the major exception of Central America, are economic ones.

Predictably, Mexico's rising unemployment and the increased value of the American dollar against the peso have contributed to increasing illegal Mexican migration to the north. In recent months, it has been double what it was in the same period last year.

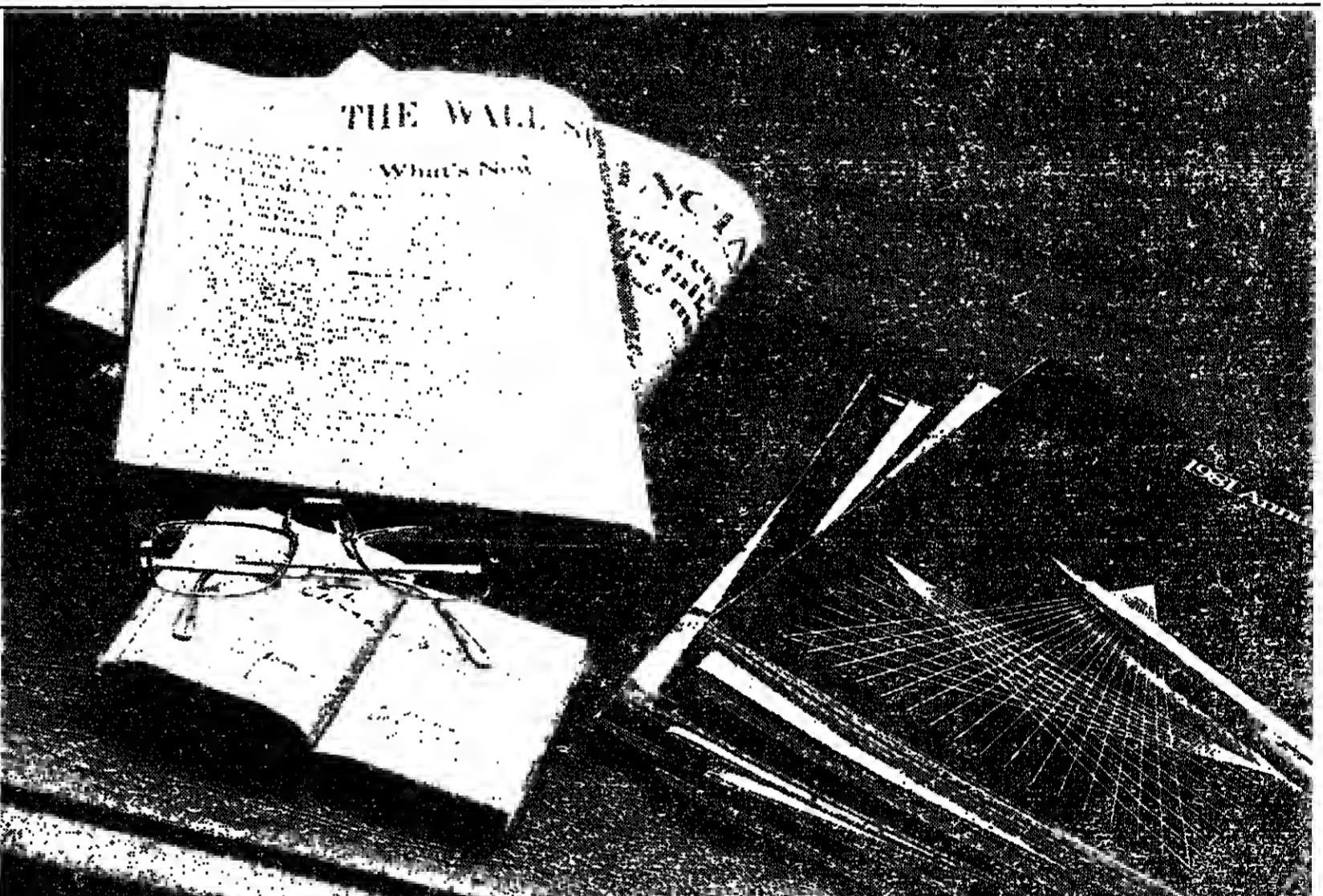
The extent of interdependence between the two countries is also witnessed by the fact that a significant amount of the capital of private American banks is on loan to Mexico. As a result, the Reagan administration has little choice but to remain closely involved in Mexico's recovery program.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

EUROBONDS

By CARL GEWIRTZ

Market Attempts to Come Alive But Enthusiasm Quickly Fades

PARIS — The Eurobond market made a stab at coming alive last week with new issue activity up substantially in the dollar, Deutsche mark and sterling sectors.

But by late Friday the enthusiasm began to wane as yields in New York began to harden.

The weakening in the U.S. market was tied to the midday announcement of a 1.1-percent rise in industrial production, about double what most analysts had been predicting and fueling new fears that a too robust pickup in activity would prevent interest rates from declining substantially.

But before the mood had changed, two new dollar straight bonds were launched Friday.

Southern California Edison came to market for \$75 million, offering seven-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 10½ percent and Electricité de France launched a \$100-million, 10-year issue priced at par bearing a coupon of 11½ percent.

Friday was a big day for the French. The national railway, SNCF, made what was described as a private placement (with MidEuro bank prominent in the syndicate) of \$60 million of eight-year floating rate notes with a coupon set at a quarter point over the six-month London interbank rate. In fact, SNCF is using this as a swap into fixed rate French francs. It could not be learned who was interested in swapping the francs for floating rate dollars, but SNCF was reliably reported to be saving about half a percentage point over what it would cost (about 15½ percent) to raise money domestically.

At the same time, Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur announced the sale of \$50 million. Its five-year notes are priced at par bearing a coupon of 11½ percent.

In the week, Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique offered \$100 million of 14-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 11½ percent.

The bonds are not callable — an attraction in a situation where rates are assumed to be headed lower — and are redeemable serially.

That is, a portion of each bond will be repaid starting in the sixth year, producing an average life of 11 years for all bondholders. To further enhance the appeal, a partial coupon covering the seven months of this year will be paid in December.

Also tapping the market was Société Générale, which offered \$200 million of seven-year floating rate notes with interest set at the standard quarter-point over Libor. To sweeten this deal, Société Générale attached free warrants to each \$10,000 note to buy five \$1,000 bonds bearing a coupon of 10½ percent. The bonds mature in May 1993 and the warrants expire Dec. 15.

Swaps Still in Fashion

For the most part, swaps remained in fashion. Merrill Lynch sold \$200 million of seven-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 10½ percent. The size of the issue was doubled during the course of the offering period. Merrill Lynch is using the funds as a swap into floating rate debt, for which it will pay a touch more than 3¾ points below Libor.

Enseric Corp., whose domestic debt is rated single-A, launched an issue. Its \$100 million of 10-year bonds were priced at par bearing a coupon of 11½ percent but ended the week quoted at 98½. Bankers said that most U.S. companies were holding back from the market until they could issue bonds at 10 percent.

Mitsubishi Corp. used its \$100 million of 10-year bonds (priced at par bearing a coupon of 10½ percent) as a swap into floating rate debt, as did

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Eurobonds Yields	
For Week Ended April 13	
Int'l Inst. in term U.S.\$.....	11.67 %
Int'l long-term U.S.\$.....	12.50 %
Int'l short-term U.S.\$.....	11.96 %
Cons medium-term U.S.\$.....	12.12 %
French fr. medium term.....	14.09 %
Int'l Inst. in term yen.....	7.88 %
ECU medium term.....	12.63 %
EURO term.....	10.83 %
Int'l Inst. in term FRX.....	11.23 %
Euro term.....	11.23 %
Calculated by the International Stock Exchange	

Market Turnover	
For Week Ended April 15	
(NUMBER OF U.S. DOLLARS)	
Total	\$ 6,291,60
Dollar Equivalent	5,626,10
Euroclear	9,583,80
	8,827,20
	741,10

Deutsche Bank Profitably Opts For Own Route

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — When Deutsche Bank's management board gathers weekly to debate the merits of a loan to Hungary or to review steel industry prospects, there is no stenographer. Instead, one of the 13 executives, usually the junior one, keeps the minutes.

A waste of high-priced labor? No, just privacy, good practice for young bankers and, above all, tradition, bank officials say. But the practice also highlights the fact that, in West Germany's rigid banking world, Deutsche Bank, an institution whose 205.7 billion Deutsche marks (\$38 billion) of assets makes it the industry leader and the eighth-largest bank in the world, does things differently.

Indeed, while a pair of the worst banking years in memory shook the industry in 1980 and 1981, prompting Dresdner Bank, the No. 2 here, to slash its annual dividend to half the 1979 level, and No. 3 Commerzbank to eliminate a payout, Deutsche Bank bucked the trend. It increased the dividend to 11 DM from 10 DM, on a 50-Mark nominal share, and then raised 484 million DM of new capital through a 1-for-10 rights issue. (Additional capital is crucial to growth, since West German bank regulations limit the volume of loans to 18 times a bank's basic capital.)

"I guess we just draw the right conclusions from experience," said Wilfried Guth, one of two spokesmen for the bank's managing board. "It's a constant process."

And there has been no indication that the process is stopping.

Problems that contributed to bad times for banking companies in Germany in recent years have included mismatched loans or medium-term loans that are refinanced at a loss because of high interest rates. Also plaguing most banks have been payment problems in countries in Eastern Europe and Latin America, where the banks expanded their business following West Germany's export-oriented companies.

Complicating things is the fact that the banks' big industrial holdings, a boon in previous years, has dragged them down as West Germany's prolonged recession forced the banks to waive repayment of business loans and write off large blocks of unprofitable industrial shares.

To be sure, the banks dramatically raised their operating profits last year as interest rates dropped. But the gains were virtually wiped out by the cost of value adjustments in their securities and risk provisions against nonperforming loans to debt-ridden countries and failing corporations.

Deutsche Bank reported in March that the parent bank's operating profit, which excludes trading on its own account, rose 16.4 percent last year, to 1.8 billion DM. That increase was due largely to the strength of a rise in the difference between interest paid and interest charged, to an average 3.12 percent, from 2.95 percent in 1981. Based on that improvement, group inter-



Wilfried Guth



Friedrich Wilhelm Christians

Oil Market Shows Signs of Firming

Prices Stabilize, but Another Test For OPEC Accord Expected Soon

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — When four OPEC ministers meet here Monday to assess the oil market, they will find some reason for cheer.

The market has firmed in the month since the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries patched together an agreement aimed at halting the decline in prices. So far, there is little evidence of blatant cheating on that accord.

Western oil analysts and executives say that earlier this year let their inventories run down, waiting for lower prices. "They couldn't put it off any longer," noted Sally Clubley, an oil analyst at the London commodities company of Premier Man.

Also supporting spot prices, she said, are signs that OPEC's fragile accord is holding together.

In addition, some analysts say stocks of heating oil and gasoline are low, particularly in the United States.

Whether crude oil prices stay firm depends largely on the potential of the world economic rebound and the resolve of OPEC members to avoid flooding the market again.

Poorly disguised discounting unseated OPEC's attempt to tighten the market last year. For some of the group's poorer members, Mr. Lesser said, there is still pressure to begin to use the same sort of tricks they were using last year.

Rescue Plan For Braniff Is Outlined

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jay A. Pritzker, chairman of the Hyatt Corp., has told secured creditors of Braniff International that he was willing to invest \$35 million to revive the airline, according to sources close to the negotiations.

The sweetened proposal to get 31 of Braniff's 727 Boeing jets flying again, the sources said, basically met demands made by Braniff's directors on Wednesday. Mr. Pritzker had initially offered to invest \$10 million in the airline.

The improved offer enhanced the chances that an agreement could be put together by Monday, when Braniff must present a reorganization plan to a federal Bankruptcy Court.

The only group that has not endorsed the proposal is the 39 secured creditors, the sources said. Mr. Pritzker outlined his proposal to them Friday in New York. A source said that most of the unsecured creditors indicated Thursday that they backed the plan.

Commercial, Investment Banks Battle

Dispute Focuses on Efforts to Provide Financial Advice to Third World

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The rivalry between commercial bankers and investment bankers, always intense, is becoming acid as tempers fray over relations with developing countries.

At issue is the drive by investment banks to create a new business as financial advisers to developing countries, in effect sitting next to them rather than across the negotiating table.

The dispute is twofold: the validity of the advisers' role and the extremes to which the commercial banks say they are willing to go to keep the advisers out.

While no one is willing to name names, it is alleged that countries examining the possibility of hiring financial advisers have been warned by commercial bankers not to bother to seek new loans from their banks if advisers are hired.

A leading commercial banker describes the dispute as the "politics of influence." As he sees it, the investment bank advisers are seeking to establish themselves as the principal intermediaries of the developing countries at the expense of the commercial banks.

There is a feeling that the advisers tend to inhibit communication with the borrower," another banker concurs. "Commercial banks would prefer to talk directly with the borrower," he says, adding that "there is a problem sometimes in that the advisers don't communicate the nuances of positions and hence negotiations tend to get dragged on."

A measure of just how intense the infighting has become is the willingness of the normally closed-trust troika of Kuhn Loeb, Lehman Brothers, Lazard Frères

and S.G. Warburg to make a public statement on the matter.

The members of the troika were among the first to identify the need for such a service. They joined together to advise Indonesia when its state oil company, Pertamina, appeared to be on the brink of bankruptcy in the mid-1970s. To date, the troika is adviser to 15 governments.

"On the whole, the senior managers of banks have recognized the usefulness of financial advice and in a number of cases recommended and supported the

SYNDICATED LOANS

point of view," the commercial bankers want to be both judge and jury. They lend developing countries money without regard to the necessity of the ability to repay, and now make them sign [reciprocal] agreements they cannot possibly honor.

"We are the good guys, looking for solutions to big problems. They — mainly the U.S. banks — are the cowboys who treat the developing countries as if they were Indians."

Fueling the bad feelings are the fees. Commercial bankers allege that the fees advisers charge are exorbitant while investment bankers say the rescheduling fees are excessive.

Commercial bankers go fur-

ther, arguing that they perform many of the same services as the advisers — in Poland, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina — without imposing an advisory fee. They say the fee to reschedule the loans would otherwise have been possible.

Even from their severest critics, the advisers get high marks for organizing the paperwork and compiling the basic data needed before serious negotiations between borrower and lenders can begin. But whether the advisers have enabled a country to renegotiate its debt at more favorable terms than would otherwise have been possible is moot.

"Lending to these countries today has nothing to do with terms," snorts a commercial lender. "No body wants to go on lending. When a country is in trouble, the issue is not the price of new money — it's availability.

"The reason we go on lending is because we have a long-term commitment to do business with the country. We've got the old debt on our balance sheet and can't walk away from it."

For their part, the advisers say that negotiating loan terms is the smallest part of the services they perform for governments. The troika notes, for example, that only a third of their long-term assignments represented advice on the rescheduling of external indebtedness.

In helping to clean up the usual paperwork mess, the advisers also say they consult on a broad range of development and financial issues — including assistance in the supply of regular and up-to-date information on the economy and finances, the formulation and implementation of an external borrowing strategy, the promotion of foreign investments, the reorganization of state enterprises, project finance and reserve asset management.

"What personally burns me," says the senior economist of a commercial bank, "is that you have the advisers come around the banks and get all of our good ideas and then sell them to the borrower. Basically, they're a kind of blood suckers if you will. They perform a critical role as intermediaries of

the commercial bankers," he says.

The investment bankers also note that client governments are not complaining and in virtually all

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 15, excluding bank service charges.

Country	Per	U.S.	U.K.	Per	U.S.	U.K.
Amsterdam	2.745	4.239	12.658	37.584	8.784	12.104
Brisbane	2.612	7.474	19.975	32.000	8.000	11.277
Buenos Aires	1.672	3.032	8.367	1.074	1.507	2.125
Copenhagen	1.546	2.370	11.205	22.442	4.218	5.785
Edmonton	1.418	2.238	10.740	22.812	4.245	5.879
Helsinki	1.567	2.128	10.511	20.669	4.183	5.805
London	1.418	2.238	10.740	20.669	4.183	5.805
New York	1.567	2.128	10.511	20.669	4.183	5.805
Paris	2.712	11.28	29.047	53.027	12.17	18.205
Zurich	2.047	3.152	10.345	27.045	7.049	10.205
1 ECU	0.929	0.602	2.565	12.6		

International Bond Prices - Week of April 14

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Yield											
Am.	Security	Middle	Ave.	Net	Price	Mo.	Yield	Mo.	Net	Price	Mo.
(Continued from Page 6)											
1100	Euro Euro Invest Bank	101.2 95 Sep	111.1 12	1244	14.08						
1120	Euro Euro Invest Bank	874 28 Oct	82 12	1234	11.47						
1130	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Jul	111.1 12	1235	11.78						
1140	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Nov	111.1 12	1235	11.80						
1150	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Feb	111.1 12	1235	11.82						
1160	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 May	111.1 12	1235	11.84						
1170	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Aug	111.1 12	1235	11.86						
1180	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Nov	111.1 12	1235	11.88						
1190	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Feb	111.1 12	1235	11.90						
1200	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 May	111.1 12	1235	11.92						
1210	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Aug	111.1 12	1235	11.94						
1220	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Nov	111.1 12	1235	11.96						
1230	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Feb	111.1 12	1235	11.98						
1240	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 May	111.1 12	1235	12.00						
1250	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Aug	111.1 12	1235	12.02						
1260	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Nov	111.1 12	1235	12.04						
1270	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Feb	111.1 12	1235	12.06						
1280	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 May	111.1 12	1235	12.08						
1290	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Aug	111.1 12	1235	12.10						
1300	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Nov	111.1 12	1235	12.12						
1310	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Feb	111.1 12	1235	12.14						
1320	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 May	111.1 12	1235	12.16						
1330	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Aug	111.1 12	1235	12.18						
1340	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Nov	111.1 12	1235	12.20						
1350	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Feb	111.1 12	1235	12.22						
1360	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 May	111.1 12	1235	12.24						
1370	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Aug	111.1 12	1235	12.26						
1380	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Nov	111.1 12	1235	12.28						
1390	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Feb	111.1 12	1235	12.30						
1400	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 May	111.1 12	1235	12.32						
1410	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Aug	111.1 12	1235	12.34						
1420	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Nov	111.1 12	1235	12.36						
1430	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Feb	111.1 12	1235	12.38						
1440	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 May	111.1 12	1235	12.40						
1450	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Aug	111.1 12	1235	12.42						
1460	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Nov	111.1 12	1235	12.44						
1470	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Feb	111.1 12	1235	12.46						
1480	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 May	111.1 12	1235	12.48						
1490	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Aug	111.1 12	1235	12.50						
1500	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Nov	111.1 12	1235	12.52						
1510	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Feb	111.1 12	1235	12.54						
1520	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 May	111.1 12	1235	12.56						
1530	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Aug	111.1 12	1235	12.58						
1540	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Nov	111.1 12	1235	12.60						
1550	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Feb	111.1 12	1235	12.62						
1560	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 May	111.1 12	1235	12.64						
1570	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Aug	111.1 12	1235	12.66						
1580	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Nov	111.1 12	1235	12.68						
1590	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Feb	111.1 12	1235	12.70						
1600	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 May	111.1 12	1235	12.72						
1610	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Aug	111.1 12	1235	12.74						
1620	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Nov	111.1 12	1235	12.76						
1630	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Feb	111.1 12	1235	12.78						
1640	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 May	111.1 12	1235	12.80						
1650	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Aug	111.1 12	1235	12.82						
1660	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Nov	111.1 12	1235	12.84						
1670	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Feb	111.1 12	1235	12.86						
1680	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 May	111.1 12	1235	12.88						
1690	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Aug	111.1 12	1235	12.90						
1700	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Nov	111.1 12	1235	12.92						
1710	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Feb	111.1 12	1235	12.94						
1720	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 May	111.1 12	1235	12.96						
1730	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Aug	111.1 12	1235	12.98						
1740	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Nov	111.1 12	1235	13.00						
1750	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Feb	111.1 12	1235	13.02						
1760	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 May	111.1 12	1235	13.04						
1770	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Aug	111.1 12	1235	13.06						
1780	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Nov	111.1 12	1235	13.08						
1790	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Feb	111.1 12	1235	13.10						
1800	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 May	111.1 12	1235	13.12						
1810	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Aug	111.1 12	1235	13.14						
1820	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Nov	111.1 12	1235	13.16						
1830	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Feb	111.1 12	1235	13.18						
1840	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 May	111.1 12	1235	13.20						
1850	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Aug	111.1 12	1235	13.22						
1860	Euro Euro Invest Bank	111.2 95 Nov	111.1 12	1235	13.24						

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
Austria	DM100	1991	7½	100	7½	Callable in 1988 at 101. Bullet.
Canadian Imperial Bk Comm.	DM100	1988	7	99	7½	Noncallable. Bullet.
Credit d'Equip. des PME	DM100	1991	8	100	8	Noncallable. Bullet.
Denmark	DM100	1988	7½	open	—	Price to be set April 20.
Denmark	DM100	1993	8	open	—	Price to be set April 20.
Euro. Coal & Steel Com.	DM200	1993	7½	100	7½	Callable after 1989 at 102. Bullet.

Enthusiasm Fades on Eurobond Mart

(Continued from Page 7)
Fuji Bank, which sold \$100 million of seven-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 10½ percent. The Fuji bonds, quoted at 99, were trading to yield 11.08 percent.

Banks Fight Over Advice

(Continued from Page 7)
cases renew from year-to-year the advisory contract.

For all of their hostility, even the severest commercial banking critic acknowledges that investment banks do have a role to play in rescheduling private debt.

"When you're talking about corporations, which have share capital, there is a question of a range of alternatives to be weighed against a range of creditors and that's a different story," says one banker. "Commercial banks can't be a secured creditor, and an unsecured creditor and shareholder and expect to represent the borrower at the same time. It just can't be done."

In the syndicated loan market, meanwhile, there was little new business. Banks are still waiting for mandates to proceed from Svenska Petroleum and Algeria. New to the list is Spain, which is asking for bids on terms for a \$500-million, eight-year loan. Banks are talking of a split ½-¾ margin over Libor or a quarter-point over the prime rate.

The five banks trying to put a deal together for Portugal now have six others willing to participate at a spread of ¼ point over Libor for seven years. Some \$200 million is already committed and bankers say the outlook is promising for achieving the targeted goal of \$300 million.

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended April 15
Source: NYSE
Last Close
Newell 1,200,000 shares 1200 1200
Imtech 1,200,000 1200 1200
Cyrus 1,000,000 1000 1000
Dornier 720,000 750 750
Searle 620,000 620 620
Hougot 470,000 12 12
Tecno 210,000 210 210
Shire 180,000 180 180
Hess 150,000 150 150
Volume: 28,000,000 shares
Year to Date: 599,270,000 shares
Advances: 564 / Declines: 329 ;
unchanged: 586 ; new lows: 6
new highs: 144

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended April 15
Source: NYSE
Last Close
Ornith 8,000,000 shares 210 210
Amoco 7,500,000 210 210
IBM 7,000,000 1100 1100
ITT 6,400,000 1100 1100
Sears 5,200,000 1000 1000
Gates 3,200,000 200 200
Citicorp 3,000,000 450 450
Aero 2,800,000 450 450
Amer. Ly 2,600,000 170 170
Tecno 2,400,000 210 210
Becton 2,200,000 210 210
Wright 2,000,000 210 210
Mobil 2,000,000 210 210
Hess 1,900,000 190 190
Volume: 41,100,000 shares
Year to Date: 599,270,000 shares
Advances: 564 / Declines: 420 ;
unchanged: 586 ; new lows: 13
new highs: 144

Treasury Bills

Source: Federal Reserve Board
Week Ended April 15
Last Week
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International Bond Prices – Week of April 14

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Amt	Security	Middle Price	Conv. Period	Conv.Pr per \$1	Conv. Yield		Conv. Per cent	Conv. Price	Conv.Pr per \$1	Conv. Yield		Conv. Per cent		
					Conv.	Yield				Conv.	Yield			
(Continued from Page 8)														
480	Mitsubishi Elec Corp 5 1/4% 1998 Mar	104	4 Jun 92	yen 328 -			5.36 1.67	\$15	E.I. Intern 21.98	84	1 Oct 73	maturity	5.45 1/2	39.75 1.71
520	101st Real Estate 5 1/2% 1997 Sep	181	1 Oct 77	yen 453.90 -			5.12 1/2 1998 Dec	522	Esterline Intern 20.85	84	15 Jul 97	maturity	6.33 1/2	267.45
135	Mitsui Real Estate 7 1/4% 1998 Mar	132	15 Jun 61	yen 522.60 -			5.12 1/2 1998 Dec	523	Fed Data Stores 24.39	85	15 Oct 88	maturity	6.33 1/2	47.83 2.50
625	Mitsubishi Manufacturing 5 1/2% 1998 Mar	112	29 Jun 92	yen 314.30 -			5.07 1.79	420	Federated 19.92	140	15 Jul 60	maturity	6.41	43.3 3.67
530	Nippon Adcock 7 1/2% 1998 Mar	112	1 Jan 61	yen 327 -			5.07 1.79	421	Federated 19.92 May	140	15 Dec 97	maturity	6.41 1/2	262.30
625	Nippon Engineering 7 1/2% 1998 Mar	75	25 Mar 94	yen 313.50 -			5.07 1.79	422	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
5100	Nippon Electric 5 1/4% 1997 Mar	132 1/2	5 Feb 92	yen 765.90 -			5.07 1.79	423	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
5100	Nippon Kogen 6 1/2% 1997 Mar	87	25 Mar 97	yen 14.40 -			5.07 1.79	424	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
550	Nissens Corp 5 1/2% 1998 Mar	75	1 Apr 93	yen 160 -			5.08 1.71	425	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Nissens Sales 7 1/4% 1998 Oct	132	1 Dec 94	yen 329 -			5.08 1.71	426	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
5100	Nissan Motor 5 3/4% 1998 Mar	97	5 Apr 92	yen 770 -			5.08 1.71	427	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
640	Nissens Ind Corp 6 1/2% 1998 Mar	75	24 Mar 98	yen 723.50 -			5.08 1.71	428	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
640	Nitto Electric Ind 6 1/2% 1998 Mar	75	22 Mar 98	yen 428.50 -			5.08 1.71	429	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
615	Nitto Electric Ind 6 1/2% 1998 Mar	122	29 Sep 93	yen 470.20 -			5.08 1.71	430	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
525	Nitto Electric Ind 6 1/2% 1998 Sep	102	1 Jul 79	yen 470.20 -			5.08 1.71	431	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
140	Nitto Electric Ind 5 3/4% 1998 Sep	108 1/2	maturity	yen 388.00 -			5.08 1.71	432	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
550	Nixi Line 3 3/8% 1998 Mar	108	1 Aug 94	yen 299.50 -			5.08 1.71	433	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
540	Orca Co Ltd 6 1/4% 1997 Sep	246	29 Mar 98	yen 369.50 -			5.08 1.71	434	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
115	Orland Fluegas Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	303	1 Feb 51	yen 470.50 -			5.08 1.71	435	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
560	Orient Fluegas Co 5 1/4% 1997 Mar	108	1 Mar 95	yen 492.20 -			5.08 1.71	436	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
615	Ricoh Co Ltd 6 1/4% 1997 Sep	246	1 Dec 74	yen 345.50 -			5.08 1.71	437	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
520	Ricoh Co Ltd 6 1/4% 1997 Sep	246	29 Sep 91	yen 319.50 -			5.08 1.71	438	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
522	Sankyo Electric Co 6 1/4% 1995 Sep	122	29 Sep 93	yen 575.1 -			5.08 1.71	439	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
625	Sanyo Electric Co 6 1/4% 1997 Nov	80	20 Dec 90	yen 626.40 -			5.08 1.71	440	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 6 1/4% 1997 Nov	226	1 Dec 76	yen 327.50 -			5.08 1.71	441	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 6 1/4% 1997 Nov	226	1 Oct 51	yen 369.50 -			5.08 1.71	442	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 74	yen 345.50 -			5.08 1.71	443	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 91	yen 319.50 -			5.08 1.71	444	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 93	yen 575.1 -			5.08 1.71	445	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 76	yen 327.50 -			5.08 1.71	446	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Oct 51	yen 369.50 -			5.08 1.71	447	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 74	yen 345.50 -			5.08 1.71	448	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 91	yen 319.50 -			5.08 1.71	449	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 93	yen 575.1 -			5.08 1.71	450	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 76	yen 327.50 -			5.08 1.71	451	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Oct 51	yen 369.50 -			5.08 1.71	452	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 74	yen 345.50 -			5.08 1.71	453	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 91	yen 319.50 -			5.08 1.71	454	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 93	yen 575.1 -			5.08 1.71	455	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 76	yen 327.50 -			5.08 1.71	456	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Oct 51	yen 369.50 -			5.08 1.71	457	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 74	yen 345.50 -			5.08 1.71	458	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 91	yen 319.50 -			5.08 1.71	459	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 93	yen 575.1 -			5.08 1.71	460	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 76	yen 327.50 -			5.08 1.71	461	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Oct 51	yen 369.50 -			5.08 1.71	462	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 74	yen 345.50 -			5.08 1.71	463	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 91	yen 319.50 -			5.08 1.71	464	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 93	yen 575.1 -			5.08 1.71	465	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 76	yen 327.50 -			5.08 1.71	466	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Oct 51	yen 369.50 -			5.08 1.71	467	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 74	yen 345.50 -			5.08 1.71	468	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 91	yen 319.50 -			5.08 1.71	469	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 93	yen 575.1 -			5.08 1.71	470	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 76	yen 327.50 -			5.08 1.71	471	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Oct 51	yen 369.50 -			5.08 1.71	472	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 74	yen 345.50 -			5.08 1.71	473	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 91	yen 319.50 -			5.08 1.71	474	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 93	yen 575.1 -			5.08 1.71	475	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 76	yen 327.50 -			5.08 1.71	476	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Oct 51	yen 369.50 -			5.08 1.71	477	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 74	yen 345.50 -			5.08 1.71	478	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 91	yen 319.50 -			5.08 1.71	479	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 93	yen 575.1 -			5.08 1.71	480	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 76	yen 327.50 -			5.08 1.71	481	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Oct 51	yen 369.50 -			5.08 1.71	482	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 74	yen 345.50 -			5.08 1.71	483	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 91	yen 319.50 -			5.08 1.71	484	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 93	yen 575.1 -			5.08 1.71	485	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 76	yen 327.50 -			5.08 1.71	486	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Oct 51	yen 369.50 -			5.08 1.71	487	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 74	yen 345.50 -			5.08 1.71	488	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 91	yen 319.50 -			5.08 1.71	489	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	29 Sep 93	yen 575.1 -			5.08 1.71	490	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Dec 76	yen 327.50 -			5.08 1.71	491	Firestone Ind 34.84	124	1 Oct 65	maturity	6.47 1/4	
530	Sanyo Electric Co 5 1/2% 1995 Sep	246	1 Oct 51	yen 369.50										

Chicago Exchange Options

For the Week Ending April 15, 1983

For advertising information contact:
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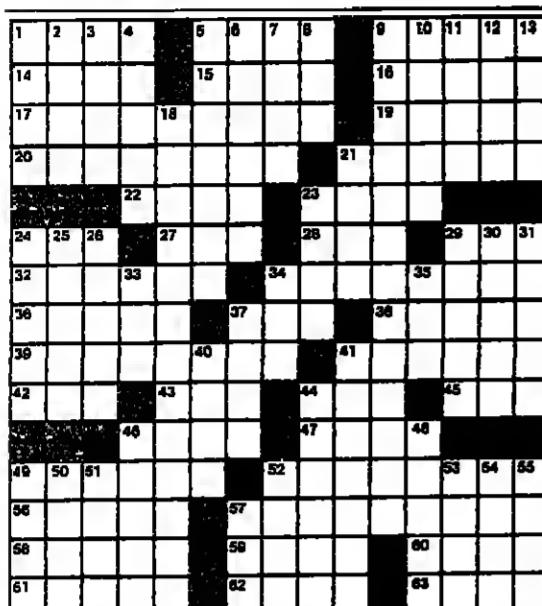
Over-the-Counter

— NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

— NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET —

(Continued on Page 11)

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 "—the man down"
- 5 Rebuff
- 9 Sides
- 14 Indian prince
- 15 Spotted cavy
- 16 Partner of chapter
- 17 Embittered
- 18 Sheeplike
- 20 Fated
- 21 Ski runs
- 22 Opposed to, in Dogpatch
- 23 Avoid
- 24 Back talk
- 27 Track transaction
- 28 Item often checked
- 29 "In" thing
- 32 One of the kingdoms
- 34 Exert control
- 35 Dwarfish number
- 37 Marble
- 38 Acromonium
- 39 Freeloaders
- 41 Escorts
- 42 Mel of baseball fame
- 43 Refrain syllable
- 44 Letter on a certain key

DOWN

- 1 Finishing nail
- 2 Guipture, e.g.
- 3 Take —time (be leisurely)
- 4 Oder feeder
- 5 Dropy-eared dog
- 6 Lying undeveloped
- 7 Served a winner
- 8 Infante expenses
- 9 They estimate man's origins
- 10 Breed of cattle
- 11 Firm hold
- 12 Victim of feudalism
- 45 Maiden-named
- 46 Mall component
- 47 Fester securely
- 49 Complains
- 52 Emotional adherent
- 56 Copland ballet
- 57 Covered wagon
- 58 Muslim prince
- 59 Consumer
- 60 Stuff
- 61 Round and glittering
- 62 Harry Jerome
- 63 Roll call reply
- 64 Abbr.
- 65 F.D.R. agency
- 66 Pitfall
- 67 A son of Ares
- 68 Participants
- 69 SST and 747
- 70 Camera setting
- 71 Period of service duty
- 72 Snatch
- 73 City in Georgia
- 74 Concept
- 75 Stance
- 76 Mifed
- 77 Chinese gelatin
- 78 Chess pieces
- 79 Prosecutors: Abbr.
- 80 Estimate re universal origins
- 81 Counterfeiter
- 82 Cancer
- 83 Central point
- 84 Dickens villain
- 85 Start of a Dickens title
- 86 Thickly populated
- 87 Chess pieces
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- 709 Maiden-named
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SPORTS

Lea Downs Astros on 1-Hitter*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

HOUSTON — Charlie Lea allowed only one hit, a fine single by Terry Puhl with two out in the eighth inning, and Andre Dawson hit a titan home run to lift Montreal to a 2-0 victory over the Astros here Saturday.

Gunning for his second career no-hitter, Lea had permitted Houston only three baserunners — all on walks — before Puhl, batting for John Miznerick, lined a 3-1 pitch to right field. Lea no-hit San Francisco, 4-0, May 10, 1981.

Lea (2-0), walked pitcher Bob Knepper in the third and issued two consecutive walks to Harry Spilman and Kevin Bass in the fifth. The right-hander struck out six and allowed only two balls to the out field before Puhl's hit.

In his last 27 innings in the Astrodome, Lea has allowed six hits and no runs.

Three second-inning singles put the Expos ahead, 1-0. Dawson's ninth-inning homer provided an insurance run.

The 2-0 shot off reliever Frank LaCorte landed in the upper deck in left field; it was the only sixth ball hit there since the Astrodome opened in 1965.

Dodgers 5, Padres 1

In Los Angeles, Steve Garvey surpassed Billy Williams' National League record by playing in his 1,126th consecutive game, but the Dodgers spoilt San Diego's party by winning, 8-5. Garvey, 34, and a Padre this year after playing 12 seasons for Atlanta, received a standing ovation during pre-game ceremonies.

Reflecting on the unbroken string, which stretches back to September 1975, Garvey said, "It's almost a total physical and mental sacrifice.... It takes feeling a daily responsibility, days when you could easily sit out. I know a lot of people who work 9-to-5 sometimes don't really enjoy going to work, but they probably don't realize that it happens even in a profession like ours."

Braves 5, Padres 3

In Edmonton, Alberta, Jari Kurri, Randy Gregg and Don Jackson scored in the first period to give the Edmonton Oilers a 5-1 victory over the Calgary Flames and a two-game lead in their Smythe Division final series. Game 3 was scheduled for Sunday in Calgary.

The Oilers' superior speed and surprisingly strong defensive play established a 3-1 lead in the first period as the Flames again struggled to get organized in their own zone, finishing with 26 shots against 38 by the Oilers. The Flames raised the tempo dramatically but briefly when Kari Eloranta connected from 30 feet to tie the score at 4-3.

Edmonton goaltender Andy Moog recorded his fourth playoff victory in four starts and defenseman Paul Coffey and right winger Willy Lindstrom completed the rout with power-play goals late in the third period.

Avalanche 4, Bruins 3

After Buffalo's Phil Housley scored at 12:19 of the third period, teammates Mike Ramsey and Mike Foligno added goals. Winning goalie Pete Peeters stopped 37 shots.

Bruins 5, North Stars 4

In Chicago, Al Secord — who scored 54 goals during the regular season — scored his first goal of the playoffs to ignite a three-goal first period and lead the Black Hawks to a 7-4 victory over the Minnesota North Stars. Chicago will take a 2-0 lead in the North Division final series to Minnesota for Sunday's tilt.

Smith 5, Flames 1

In Boston, early goals by Mike Krushelnyski, Rick Middleton, Keith Crowder and Ray Bourque sparked the Bruins to a 3-3 victory over Buffalo, evening their Adams Division final series, 1-1. Game 3 was set for Sunday in Buffalo.

The Bruins, who had just 17 shots in their opening game, lost Thursday, took 15 in Friday's first period. Boston led, 4-0, after two periods.

Buffalo 4, Avalanche 3

After Buffalo's Phil Housley scored at 12:19 of the third period, teammates Mike Ramsey and Mike Foligno added goals. Winning goalie Pete Peeters stopped 37 shots.

Black Hawks 7, North Stars 4

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Playoff Schedule

WALES CONFERENCE

Adams Division

Buffalo 5, Boston 3

Boston 5, Buffalo 4

Boston 5, Islanders 4

Islanders 5, Boston 4

Islanders 5, Rangers 0

Rangers 5, Islanders 4

Islanders 5, Rangers 4

Rangers 5, Islanders 4</

LANGUAGE

Obtuse Obscurity?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "I thought they taught English at the Naval Academy," writes Charles Macaulay Jr. of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington. He attached a clipping quoting a letter written by General Robert Barrow, commandant of the Marine Corps, to the secretary of defense.

Barrow was complaining to his civilian chief about incidents involving U.S. Marines serving in Lebanon. He contended that the episodes had been "timed, orchestrated and executed for obtuse Israeli political purposes," which Israel promptly denied.

What did the general mean by the word *obtuse*? A Marine Corps spokesman, asked this question repeated as if by the numbers: "The letter speaks for itself." But what is the key word supposed to say?

The harassed spokesman looked up the dictionary definition: "blunt, dull, insensitive." From that, he ventured a tentative interpretation: that the Israelis had taken a bold, blunt move.

That didn't add up; a "political purpose" is a phrase that demands a modifier imputing deviousness, not dullness. The only man who knew for certain what Barrow meant was Barrow. A high-level spokesman sent word to the general that a language columnist wanted his definition of the word "obtuse."

Crisp as a command barked our on a railroad field came the definition from Barrow: *Obtuse* to him meant "vague, unclear, difficult to understand."

The general may be the only one to give the word that meaning. To most of the rest of the English-speaking world, *obtuse* means "blunt and insensitive," not "vague and unclear."

What word was he reaching for that sounds like *obtuse*?

Obscure means "vague, murky, not easily perceived"; that was part of what he had in mind, since it nicely modifies "political purposes." But the general's definition included a second meaning, as he reported to me: "hard to understand," which is not precisely the meaning of *obscure*.

For that hard-to-understand shade of meaning, we can turn to *obtruse*, which is rooted in the Latin

in for "to thrust away" as if to hide. That means "recondite, profound, difficult to comprehend."

I think that the head of the Marine Corps inadvertently took *obtuse* ("vague") and mixed it with *obtruse* ("complicated") to come up with *obtuse*. The trouble is that *obtuse* already has a meaning, which is "insensitive," and is neither "vague" nor "hard to understand." Before using an unfamiliar word to excoriate another government, the Pentagon might try looking it up.

Here is a good way to avoid confusion: *Obscure* and *obtruse* are usually applied to murky or profound things, and *obtuse* is ordinarily applied to an unfeeling person.

AIRLINE lingo is easy to decipher, when Eastern Airlines calls its baggage sorting *solutions*, or when Pan Am tells passengers to *maintain their seats*, or when the Federal Aviation Administration describes one of its own regulations as *relaxatory* in nature. We can all booz it delighted derision. But be careful when you knock railroad language.

"When the federal government in Washington closed one day last winter for the snowstorm," writes Richard Dine of Philadelphia, "my fiancée went to Union Station to take a train to visit me. While waiting at the station, she heard Amtrak announce that Metroliner service had been *annulled*."

Dine thinks this word is divorced from reality. He notes accurately that the Latin *annulare* means "to make into nothing," and concludes: "Assuming the Metroliners did not collapse under the weight of the snow, *cancel* would seem to be the better choice."

But Amtrak is not backing up. "*Annuled* has been part of the railroad lexicon from time immemorial," says Clifford Black, the line's spokesman. "*Cancel* could be interpreted to mean that the train made some movement from the originating station. *Annuled* means that it is null and void, that there was no version of that train that day, that the train never left the starting block, that it is a profound nonentity. All our workers are corrected when they wrongly use *cancel*; in the railroad business, the verb is *annuled*."

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New York Times Service

for *annuled*, which means "to cancel, to withdraw, to rescind."

Miles DavisBy Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Miles Dewey Davis 3d looks comfortable in the expensive hotel suite, used to it like a king in his chambers. "What do you want to know?" The rasp in the voice is familiar. Davis turns the pages of a large pad, drawing flirty women with fiery hair and bright lips with an assortment of felt-tipped pens. He draws quickly, continually, looking up only occasionally, sometimes showing the pad and asking, "Like that?"

"I had to stop doing everything." He is wearing rose-rimmed dark glasses, a trim and simple white shirt. No hat for a change. He's pushing 57, his hairline has receded but he has some weight on his bones and one of the first things you notice is the healthy velvet tone of his very black skin. "Everything. Listen I was snorting coke, right, half an ounce a day sometimes. I went out drinking brandy and beer around the clock. I'd get up at midnight and go out all night and half the day, smoked four packs of cigarettes. I was using sleeping pills too. I woke up one day and I couldn't move my right hand, couldn't straighten it out. Cickey [Davis' wife] is married to the actress Cicely Tyson.

"I was taking physical therapy for the hand but it wasn't working and Cicely said let's go to Dr. Shin. He gave me these needles here, here, gave me herbs to clean my body out. Chinese medicine. I shed my skin, my skin shed. He said don't drink anything cold. The only bad habit I got left is sweets. I swim 40 minutes every day. You know it wasn't so much the drugs as the cigarettes. We should be able to talk about drugs, they're always been around. But smoking, that's the killer. They leave that out, I just decided to stop."

"I saw Wayne [saxophonist Wayne Shorter] stand there and light a cigarette. I said 'Why you doing that?' He said 'I need something to do with my hands.' I said 'Why not put them in your pockets?' You got four pockets?" Davis is a puzzle wrapped in an enigma. He turns his back to the audience, refuses to play encore. Last year he had to use a wheelchair, and though now he

*Charles H. Miller**The only bad habit I got left is sweets.*

lopes around the stage like a gazelle, he is still being pushed from airplane to limousine in one. "That's just Miles being Miles," explains one of his men.

Except possibly for Duke Ellington, no jazz musician has dominated the scene with such authority as Davis today. Even those who do not approve of his current funk-rock tendency admit he has never played better trumpet. His embouchure is strong, his intonation sure, his sound fat. What would he have done had the doctor said give up trumpet too?

"I was told that when I was like, 16, Sonny Stitt came to St. Louis, right, and he had his hair straightened. He showed me how to do it, did it for me. So I had to come back across town to go to school. My hair was wet, I got sick, I went to the hospital. The doctor said 'What? You play trumpet? You can't do that anymore.' If I had listened to him I'd be a dentist. [His father was a dentist.] Isn't that a bitch?"

You hear great yearning for the "old Miles." Like Bob Dylan, Davis lost nostalgic fans when he electrified. Of his reissued 1960s Prestige albums he says, "Don't ask me about my old records. I don't think about the past. I love the present." His young bass player, Tom Barney, wanted to learn traditional standards. Davis told him he would be better off learning songs by Michael Jackson, whose "Thriller" is No. 1 on the *Billboard* charts.

When he set out to form "a better rock 'n' roll band than Jimi Hendrix" in 1969, it was to live in a plane once and it dropped. I had this metal Santana gave me around my neck. It has a diamond and a ruby and some saint stones. I think this woman should have a red mouth! These are Parisian women, smokin' cheeks." He draws the way he once smoked, compulsively, and perhaps practicing, he says, an hour a day, is also substitute gratification.

"You got to practice every day. You don't just pray once do you? You pray every day. I was on a plane once and it dropped. I had this metal Santana gave me around my neck. It has a diamond and a ruby and some saint stones. I think this woman should have a red mouth! These are Parisian women, smokin' cheeks."

After demonstrating her skills as a water witch, she corrected her error.

Meanwhile, back at the Road Runner, Slim Elias is anything but yet to find his teeth or the sock he carried them in.

He came by his nickname in his younger days when he swam so skidily that he "could take a bath in a shotgun barrel."

At least one or two murder victims a year are dumped in New River.

It is a wonder the local water

witch does not fall off the bridge over the New River, which seldom has any water. He landed in a mesquite bush on the river bottom where he slept comfortably until the next morning.

"Doesn't that cost you a fortune?" the honorary mayor was asked. "Nope," confides Elias.

"Everybody gets here a mile too late — after we've run out of the free beer."

Road Runner regular Bernie Preskey, 58, a retired soldier, lives nearby on a slight incline.

Preskey is celebrated for having run over himself half a dozen times and getting only slightly hurt.

"It happens when I forget to set the brakes on my '53 pickup. The pickup starts slowly rolling down hill as I open the door to get out. The door knocks me down and the truck runs over me," Preskey explained.

One night Preskey left the bar on foot and somehow fell off the bridge over the New River, which

seldom has any water. He landed in a mesquite bush on the river bottom where he slept comfortably until the next morning.

"We're best known to people living in Phoenix as the dumping ground for murder victims," Bill Lambertus, 60, a long-time resident, said.

"Murderers get this far out of town and shove the bodies out of their cars. New River is so well hidden by the cacti they think they're out in the middle of the desert."

At least one or two murder victims a year are dumped in New River.

It is a wonder the local water

witch does not fly her flag upside down every time Slim loses his teeth, when Bernie runs over him self, when somebody from the nudist camp bumps into a cactus or the latest murder victim is shoved out of a car.

ARIZONA POSTCARD**Flagging the 'Witch'**By Charles Hillinger
*Los Angeles Times Service***N**EW RIVER, Arizona — It was the biggest excitement to hit town this year, the Stars and Stripes flying upside down on the water witch's flagpole.

"Must be something wrong at Irene's place," New River's nudist real estate broker, Steve Lane, told a group of nudists at the Shangri-La.

"She's flying a distress signal."

Lane, 40, not only runs the 600-member nudist camp in the neighborhood, he conducts his real estate business in the nude as well.

There was a commotion at the Road Runner this day, too, but it did not faze the regulars at the way

teating hole.

Cowboy Roy (Slim) Elias lost his teeth and the sock he carried his

choppers in — but that happens all the time.

The talk of the town was frenzied Sheldon's flag flying upside down.

New River is a wide stretch in the road, 30 miles north of Phoenix. Not much here: Road Runner, the local saloon; Jackass Acres, the filling station; the New River Cafe; the nudist camp, and a sprinkling of modest homes and ranches scattered over 40 square miles of desert.

A check at Irene and Glenn Sheldon's home quickly dispelled any notion of distress.

Irene, 63, the New River water

witch, peered out her front window at the flagpole and lamented:

"Oh, no!" she exclaimed. "I'm so patriotic. My son is a Marine. I fly the flag every day. I must not have been paying attention when I raised Old Glory this morning. It makes me sick that I would do such a thing."

After demonstrating her skills as a water witch, she corrected her error.

Meanwhile, back at the Road

Runner, Slim Elias (who is anything but yet to find his teeth or the sock he carried them in).

He came by his nickname in his younger days when he swam so skidily that he "could take a bath in a shotgun barrel."

After completing his chores at the ranch, it is Slim's habit to walk down the road the two miles to the Road Runner to boast a few with his buddies.

"I never wear my teeth except to play the Jew's harp and when I eat," he explained. He always car-

ries his Jew's harp, the sock with his teeth, a kerosene lantern to guide him home after dark and a six-shooter.

"A piece of his hat is chewed off, a reminder of when he was attacked by a coyote, Slim says. He carries the gun to ward off rattlesnakes.

"This country's alive with rattlers," says Guy Comeaux, 38, the bearded owner of the Road

Runner and honorary mayor of New River. Rattlesnake barbecue is a common occurrence at the saloon. Slim provides the snakes.

There is a sign in the saloon that proclaims: "Free Beer Tomorrow." It has been hanging there a long time.

"Doesn't that cost you a fortune?" the honorary mayor was asked.

"Nope," confides Elias.

"Everybody gets here a mile too late — after we've run out of the free beer."

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